

NOTIFICATION.

The 1st March 1886.—Under the provisions of section 9 of the Bengal Excise Act VII of 1878, and with the sanction of the Board of Revenue, a Distillery in which spirituous liquors may be manufactured after the native process having been established at Burdwan, in the district of Burdwan, it is hereby notified that, from and after 1st April 1886, within the following limits, which have been fixed with the sanction of the said Board of Revenue, no such liquors, unless manufactured at the said Sudder distillery, shall be introduced and sold without a pass from the Collector, and no still shall be constructed or worked, or spirituous liquors manufactured, except at the said Distillery:—

Boundary.

Northern boundary.—A line passing through Bunpass, Jugdabad to Malkoota, and from Malkoota through Srikistopur, Nobasta, Basutpore to Kuchut.

Western boundary.—A line passing from Bunpass through Kissorkona, Kanoo, Ura to Damparah on the Damoodar.

Southern boundary.—The river Damoodar from Damparah to Alumpore.

Eastern boundary.—A line passing from Kuchut through Doloibazar, Alumpore, up to the river Damoodar.

T. E. COXHEAD,
Collector.

NOTIFICATION.

The 6th March 1886.—Under the provisions of section 9 of the Bengal Excise Act VII of 1878, and with the sanction of the Board of Revenue, a Distillery in which spirituous liquors may be manufactured after the native process having been established at Gya, in the district of Gya, it is hereby notified that from and after the 1st April 1886 within the following limits, which have been fixed with the sanction of the said Board of Revenue, no such liquors, unless manufactured at the said Distillery, shall be introduced and sold without a pass from the Collector, and no still shall be constructed or worked, or spirituous liquors manufactured, except at the said Distillery:—

Northern.—Rasulpur Surbairy, Bahari Bigha, Niazipur and Betho.

Eastern.—Baniad Gunj, Gangti and Kalair.

Southern.—Naili and Buksoo Bigha.

Western.—Kujap, Dubhal and Kesho Bigha.

C. W. BOLTON,
Offg. Collector.

NOTIFICATION.

The 6th March 1886.—Under the provisions of section 9 of the Bengal Excise Act VII of 1878, and with the sanction of the Board of Revenue, a Distillery in which spirituous liquors may be manufactured after the native process having been established at Durbhunga, in the district of Durbhunga, it is hereby notified that from and after the 1st April 1886 within the following limits, which have been fixed with the sanction of the said Board of Revenue, no such liquors, unless manufactured at the said Sudder Distillery, shall be introduced and sold without a pass from the Collector, and no still shall be constructed or worked, or spirituous liquors manufactured, except at the said Distillery:—

Northern boundary.—Bazitpur, Dostpur and Hajeepur.

Western boundary.—Simree, Birdipur and Senduara.

Southern boundary.—Phulbaria, Hansa and Muksadpur.

Eastern boundary.—Lehra, Koteburna and Umettry.

J. C. PRICE,
Collector.

NOTIFICATION.

The 6th March 1886.—Under the provisions of section 9 of the Bengal Excise Act VII of 1878, and with the sanction of the Board of Revenue, a Distillery in which spirituous liquors may be manufactured after the native process having been established at Chupra, in the district of Sarun, it is hereby notified that from and after the 1st April 1886 within the following limits, which have been fixed with the sanction of the said Board of Revenue, no such liquors, unless manufactured at the said Sudder Distillery, shall be introduced and sold without a pass from the Collector, and no still shall be constructed or worked, or spirituous liquors manufactured, except at the said Distillery:—

Northern boundary.—Commencing from the east rail road separating Chupra from Ramnagar, and passing through Hossi Chupra up to the Sattar ghât road; thence the bandh passing through Salempur to where it joins the new station road; thence the new station road passing through Dohiawan, Ratanpurah, Kishungunge and Barohpur.

Western boundary.—Tel nala passing through Kishungunge and Ajachgunge.

Southern boundary.—River Gogra or Deoba.

Eastern boundary.—Road east of the race-course between the Dinapur and Mozufferpur roads, and the small road passing east of villages of Telpa and Rouzah; thence direct south to the river Gogra or Deoba.

A. FORBES,
Offg. Collector.

NOTIFICATION.

The 6th March 1886.—Under the provisions of section 9 of the Bengal Excise Act VII of 1878, and with the sanction of the Board of Revenue, a distillery in which spirituous liquors may be manufactured after the native process having been established at Bettiah, in the district of Chumparun, it is hereby notified that from and after the 1st April 1886 within the following limits, which have been fixed with the sanction of the said Board of Revenue, no such liquors, unless manufactured at the said Sudder Distillery, shall be introduced and sold without a pass from the Collector, and no still shall be constructed or worked, or spirituous liquors manufactured, except at the said Distillery :—

Northern boundary	...	...	...	Chuhree.
Western boundary	...	...	...	Chumenia.
Southern boundary	...	...	...	Sareya.
Eastern boundary	...	...	...	Mahauah.

E. R. HENRY,
Offg. Collector.

NOTIFICATION.

The 9th March 1886.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 3(9) of Act II of 1886, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to appoint Mr. G. M. Goodricke to be Collector for the purposes of the Act in Calcutta, the Suburbs of Calcutta, and Howrah.

R. H. WILSON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 6th March 1886.—The following hydrographic information regarding the False Point Harbour is published for general information.

R. H. WILSON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The information contained in this notice is to be carefully considered, to be noted in the Sailing Directions, and compared with the charts when the ship is navigating the locality to which it refers.

HYDROGRAPHIC NOTICE.

(Superseding all previous Hydrographic Notices.)

BAY OF BENGAL.—COAST OF ORISSA.

The following information, resulting from a recent survey of False Point Harbour, has been furnished by the Deputy Conservator to the Calcutta Port Trust, in the Bengal Government steamer *Undaunted* in January 1886.

[All Bearings are Magnetic. Variation $2^{\circ} 40''$ E. in 1886.]

FALSE POINT HARBOUR is formed by the Island of Dowdeswell (called *Nurrea Banga Nassa*), which is merely a sand cay with short jungle and coarse grass extending in a North and N. W. direction; the extreme Northerly point of dry land is now 6.6 miles N. N. E. of the Light-house, and consists of a few broken pieces of land formed into islands with very low jungle upon them.

REDDIE HEAD has been entirely washed away during the cyclone of September 1885, but the sand spit which formerly existed has gone further seaward.

HOOKEY TOLLAH, the small location on the inner side of Dowdeswell Island where the Port Officer and Custom House Officers resided, has been entirely washed away, and there is now only the Refuge-house and a few cocoanut-trees left standing.

THE REFUGE-HOUSE is painted white, and can be easily distinguished from seaward.

THE OUTER COAST-LINE extends two miles East from the Light-house, and consists of low islands covered with jungle. The shape of these Islands are continually changing on account of the alteration in the mouth of the Mahanádi river; but they trend gradually round until they meet Dowdeswell Island.

The water is steep-to, except off the mouth of the Mahanádi river, where the bar extends about one mile seaward, and in Easterly gales a very heavy surf gets up right along this beach.

THE INNER COAST-LINE of the bay—extending from False Point Light-house to Bakood Creek, embracing what was formerly known as Plowden Island, past the entrance to Jumboo river and towards Temple Point—is formed of high, dense jungle fringed deeply with mangroves and extensive mud flats.

From Temple Point to the South Baroni river the land is low and covered with coarse grass and scrub, interspersed here and there with thick jungle and mangrove swamps; the foreshore is fringed deeply with sand which forms the high-water line.

JUMBOO LOCATION was built in 1876, and consists of a Telegraph office, Public Works Department bungalow, and a Custom's warehouse; it is situated on the left bank of the Soonta creek, and shows well up from the anchorage. The Port Officer and the Customs authorities, since Hookey Tollah has been washed away, reside there.

FALSE POINT LIGHT-HOUSE, situated in latitude $20^{\circ} 19' 20''$ N., longitude $86^{\circ} 44'$ E., on a sand hill surrounded with jungle, is a laterite masonry tower of reddish colour with a large ten-pointed *white star* in the *centre* facing South-East; it exhibits at 126 feet above the level of high-water an *occulting white dioptric* light of the *first order*, obscured *four seconds* once in every half minute, and illuminating an arc of 200° , viz, from S. S. W. through West and North to N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. The light is visible in clear weather from a distance of 19 miles.

The light was first exhibited in the year 1838, but the present *first class dioptric* light was exhibited in 1880, and converted into an *occulting* light in 1884.

CAUTION.—During the months from December till March fog banks and mist occasionally rise on the land and materially interfere with the brilliancy of the light, and in some instances causes it to show a deep red colour, or disappear as if suddenly extinguished. Vessels cannot, therefore, during these months be too cautious when closing the land in the vicinity of the light, and should keep the lead going frequently.

A very good guide, when closing the land and the light not seen, is to carefully examine the nature of the bottom, and immediately the navigator finds sand mixed with mud the vessel's head should be put off shore and wait for daylight.

THE STORM-WAVE of the 22nd September 1885 rose at the Light-house 14.6 feet above the mean sea level, or 19.7 feet above low-water; a stone has been let into the ground to mark the spot.

BEACONS AND CONSPICUOUS MARKS.—The principal beacon on the North part of Dowdeswell Island is an *iron tripod*, surmounted with a *black ball*, 40 feet in height, situated 6.6 miles N. N. E. from False Point Light-house, but seaward of this the sand at low-water extends in a N. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. direction for about 800 yards, and will probably still keep extending. A small *iron beacon*, surmounted with a *cross*, is placed N. 45° W., 565 yards from the *tripod*, and with the two in line makes a good anchorage mark for deep vessels.

Three quarters of a mile within Temple Point, or the West shore of the bay, is a remarkable tree, the highest in its vicinity, and known as *Temple-tree*, with a *pole* and *black basket* projecting from its top, which bears from Dowdeswell Island tripod W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S., distant about 4 miles.

The only mark of importance on the Southern shore is Prince Arthur's beacon, situated on the sand hills off Prince Arthur's Point, Dowdeswell Island; it consists of a *pole* and *cage*, painted *white*, and bears from Dowdeswell tripod S. $\frac{1}{2}$ E., distant $2\frac{7}{10}$ miles.

BUOYS.—Fairway buoy, *black* and *white chequered*, with *staff* and *white cage* lies in $4\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms at lowest low-water spring tides with Temple-tree bearing W. S. W. and Dowdeswell tripod S. $\frac{1}{2}$ W., distant $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

OUTER WESTERN BUOY, a *black conical* buoy with *staff* and *black cage*, lies in 18 feet, N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N., 7 cables from the tripod, and indicates the Western side of the Fairway channel.

SPIT BUOY, *red can* buoy, surmounted with a *spire* and *red cage*, lies off Reddie Point in 21 feet. N. N. W. $\frac{3}{4}$ W. from Dowdeswell tripod and indicates the extreme North spit of sand, and also marks the Eastern side of the Fairway channel.

A small *red nun* buoy, about one cable to the W. S. W. of the *spit* buoy, marks the extreme shoal water off the apex of the sand at Reddie Head.

FOUR buoys denote the boundary of the *Inner anchorage*; on the *Western* limit *two black* buoys, and on the *Eastern* limit *two red* buoys; each buoy lies in about 12 feet at lowest low-water.

ANCHORAGE.—The *Outer anchorage*, for vessels making a short stay, is *Tripod beacon* and *Cross beacon* in line bearing S. E., in 4 fathoms, and about midway between the *Outer Western* buoy and the small *red nun* buoy off the spit of Reddie Head.

For the *Inner anchorage* vessels can take up any position between the buoys marking the channel.

TIDES.—It is high-water, full and change, at the *Inner anchorage* off Hookey Tollah at IX hours 15 minutes; ordinary springs rise 7 feet and neaps 4 feet. The range of tide, however, is much affected by the fresh water out of the numerous creeks, and also by the prevailing winds; the best or highest tides occur during the N. E. monsoon, and the least or lowest tides in the month of May. The tidal streams within the harbour set fairly through the several channels, and at springs average a velocity of 2 knots an hour. After heavy rains, when the freshets come down the Bakood and Jumbou rivers, the *ebb* stream, which runs out round Reddie Head and past the *red spire* buoy, is very swift, sometimes attaining a rate of 4 or 5 knots an hour.

At half a mile outside and Eastward of Reddie Point the *flood* stream sets to North; at the Fairway buoy to N. W., whilst midway between the buoy and Reddie Point, it sets to W. S. W. Great attention, therefore, is necessary in entering the port on a *flood* tide, as explained in the directions which are given further on.

In the offing the *flood* sets to N. E., the *ebb* to S. W., at the rate of about one knot per hour; but the velocity is much influenced by the prevailing wind, so that the *flood* stream (augmented by the ocean current) in the S. W. monsoon attains sometimes a speed of 4 knots.

SUPPLIES, TRADE, &c.—Good water can be procured at the Canal Lock about one mile up the Jumboo river by using the vessels' boats. Firewood is plentiful and cheap.

Provisions are scarce and expensive; sheep, vegetables, &c., can be obtained from Katak, and from villages within a radius of 20 miles; but it is better to obtain all provisions and live-stock from Calcutta by means of the weekly British India steamers.

False Point is the most important harbour of Katak and the Orissa district; the exports are chiefly rice, horns, hides and oil-seeds, the value of which for the year 1884-85 amounted to Rs. 26,31,456.

The value of imports, the principal of which were cotton twist, piece-goods, metal opium, liquor, and gunnys, was for the same period Rs. 3,29,087.

Small comfortable steamers belonging to Messrs. Bulloch & Co. meet all the British India vessels, and convey passengers and cargo to Katak through the canal at very moderate rates.

DIRECTIONS—Vessels from the Southward, bound to False Point *Outer anchorage* in the S. W. monsoon, on approaching the Light-house, should not shoal into less than 10 fathoms. When the Light-house bears N. W., distant $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles, in soundings of 10 fathoms olive mud bottom, alter course to N. N. E., for about 7 miles, or until the *tripod* on Dowdeswell Island bears N. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. Thence a N. W. by N. course for about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles will place a vessel in about 7 fathoms mud, one mile off shore, with Dowdeswell *tripod* bearing Southward of West. Haul in gradually until Temple-tree, the Jumboo location buildings and flagstaff, on the West shore of the bay, are well open to the Northward of Dowdeswell Island and anchor as convenient.

If proceeding to the *Inner anchorage*, pass westward of the *red spire* buoy, off Reddie Point (taking care to guard against an eddy, extending from the pitch of the point to the 3-fathom line), and steer up the harbour, being guided by the buoys, to the required anchorage. It should be observed that with a strong flood-stream (which will reveal itself by drifting a vessel rapidly to the Northward) it will be found best to steer in on a Southerly course, bringing the vessel's head through the S. E. quadrant to East and N. E., so as to breast the tide before anchoring. Instances have occurred of steamers steering in towards Reddie Point, and attempting to turn to starboard, or through S. W. and N. W. on the flood-tide; thus they were rapidly swept across (*see tides*) the channel to the Westward, and grounded in the shoal water extending from Temple Point.

From abreast Hookey Tollah, *boat channels*, winding through mud banks and partially buoyed, lead to the Bakood and Jumboo creeks. There is also a channel available for boats, through mud flats and mangrove, leading to False Point Light-house, the banks on either side being marked with stakes.

BOUNDARIES OF THE PORT.—*On the North.*—A line drawn from Temple-tree through, and beyond the Fairway buoy to meet the Eastern limit.

On the South.—A line drawn from Prince Arthur beacon on the South side of Dowdeswell Island to Black Point beacon (entrance to Jumboo river).

On the East.—A line drawn from Prince Arthur beacon (on the South side of Dowdeswell Island) through and beyond the tripod beacon on Dowdeswell Island to meet the North limit.

On the West.—The right bank of the Jumboo river as far Northward as the Canal Lock, and thence in a line to Temple-tree, including the river and creek banks, to within 50 yards above high-water mark.

OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY CONSERVATOR;
CALCUTTA PORT TRUST,
January 1886.

EATON W. PETLEY, R.N.,
Deputy Conservator to the
Port of Calcutta.

NOTIFICATION.

The 9th March 1883.—The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to order that the following Rule be substituted for Rule I of the Rules for the Sunderbuns Protected Forests, published in the notification of the 5th May 1885 at page 428, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 13th idem, and that the revised rates shall have effect from the 1st April 1886:—

Rule I.—No trees, timber, or any other forest produce shall be cut, sawn, gathered, or removed from within the boundaries of the Sunderbuns Protected Forests without prepayment in full of the charges due thereon at the rates following:—

- (1). Sundri, pussur, and amoor timber in pieces measuring 8 feet and upwards in length, or 3 feet 9 inches and upwards in girth at the thick end, for every maund one anna.
- (2). Sundri firewood, for every maund one-half anna.
- (3). Any other forest produce, except honey and wax, for every maund one-quarter anna.
- (4). The right to collect honey and wax, for each man per month one rupee eight annas.

These, or such other charges as may from time to time be fixed under this rule, will also be levied on timber and other forest produce which may be exported from lands leased under the rules for the lease of waste lands in the Sunderbuns.

The Lieutenant-Governor is also pleased to publish the following revised list of revenue stations under Rule III of the Rules of the 5th May 1885, in supersession of the list attached to that notification:—

No.	Name.	Situation.
1.	Mud Point ...	Junction of Dhanee khal and Mooree Gunga river.
2.	Shikarpur ...	Junction of the Shikarpur khal and Mooree Gunga river.
3.	Nalkora ...	Junction of the Raidiggee and Moonee khals.
4.	Meeragunj ...	Junction of the Jhamar and Baskee khals.
5.	Basrah ...	On the Bidyadharree river, near Bansra Railway Station.
6.	Samukputha ...	Junction of Tolly's nala and Bidyadharree river.
7.	Bamanghatta ...	Left bank of Bangor Katta khal.
8.	Mutlah ...	Near Canning Railway Station on Mutlah river.
9.	Rampura ...	Junction of Gotyahara gang and Borokalgatchya river.
10.	Sahibkhali ...	Junction of Canay Kuttee khal and Roymungul river.
11.	Bussuntpur ...	Junction of Khalindee nadi and Jaboona river.
12.	Halderkhali ...	Junction of Halder khal and Mandah river.
13.	Boorigoalni ...	Junction of Chuar gang and Golputtoo river.
14.	Cobaduk ...	Left bank of Cobaduk river above its junction with Golputtoo river.
15.	Cassee Abad ...	Junction of Hoogla khal and Shakbaria river.
16.	Baniakhali ...	Junction of Bania Hodda, and Mysaleer khals.
17.	Dhakee ...	Junction of Dhakee and Sheepsah rivers.
18.	Bhitabhanga ...	Right bank of Bhudder river, about two miles below junction of Choonkooree khal.
19.	Khoolna ...	Junction of Bhyrub and Pussur rivers.
20.	Aruamongla ...	Junction of Mungra nadi and Pussur river.
21.	Chandpie ...	Junction of the Chilla Chandpie and Khurma nadis.
22.	Phoolhatta ...	Junction of Phoolhatta khal and Bhola river.
23.	Hultoos ...	Junction of Hultoos Dhane and Balissur river.

P. NOLAN,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 27th February 1886.—In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by section 7 of Act VI of 1884 (the Inland Steam Vessels Act), the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to direct that, for the purposes of the Act, Dehree shall be a place for the survey of Inland Steam Vessels.

The Lieutenant-Governor also appoints, in accordance with the provisions of the section quoted above, the Officer in charge of the Dehree Workshops to be a Surveyor for that place.

R. H. WILSON,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 2nd March 1886.—The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information.

R. H. WILSON,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, MUNICIPAL (MARINE) DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—(No. 9.)

INDIA—WEST COAST.

KONKAN DISTRICT.

PORT OF MALVAN.

Breaking adrift of the Red Buoy.

THE Collector of Salt Revenue, Bombay, has notified that the *Nun* buoy, painted red, known as the Johnston-Castle buoy, at the entrance to the Port of Malvan, had sunk on the 11th February 1886. It is intended to replace the buoy as soon as practicable.

Note.—Mariners are hereby cautioned to give the spot a wide berth.

By direction of the Government of Bengal,

ARTHUR W. STIFFE, *Captain, I.M.,*
Port Officer of Calcutta.

PORT OFFICE, Calcutta, the 25th February 1886.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 2nd March 1886.—The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information.

R. H. WILSON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, MUNICIPAL (MARINE) DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.—(No. 10.)

BAY OF BENGAL.

CHITTAGONG COAST.

PORT OF CHITTAGONG.

Facilities offered for cleaning vessels' bottoms.

MASTERS of sailing-ships and others are hereby informed that facilities are now offering to iron vessels, of any tonnage or shape in bottom, arriving in the Port of Chittagong, desirous of getting their bottoms cleaned and painted.

Mr. F. Richardson, master of the iron ship *Stratton Audley* (of 1,000 tons burthen, sharp bottomed), hauled that vessel on to the beach in the Karnafuli river, scraped and coated the bottom in three tides quite safely. The total cost was under Rs. 200.

By direction of the Government of Bengal,

ARTHUR W. STIFFE, *Captain, I.M.,*
Port Officer of Calcutta.

PORT OFFICE, Calcutta, the 25th February 1886.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 19th February 1886.—The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information:—

R. H. WILSON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, MUNICIPAL (MARINE) DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.—(No. 8.)

BAY OF BENGAL.

ORISSA COAST.

DHAMRA RIVER.

Reported destruction of Basket and Spire of Reef Buoy.

TELEGRAPHIC information has been received from the Master of the steamer *Bassein*, announcing that the *basket* and *spire*, which surmounted the *Reef Buoy* marking the Palmyras Shoals, entrance to the Dhamra river, have been carried away.

By direction of the Government of Bengal,

EATON W. PETLEY, *Lieut., R.N.,*
for Port Officer of Calcutta.

PORT OFFICE, Calcutta, the 13th February 1886.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 1197A.

The 5th March 1886.—Baboo Atul Chunder Batyabal, B.L., is appointed to act as a munsif in the district of Cuttack, to be ordinarily stationed at Jajpore, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Gopal Krishna Ghose, or until further orders, on being relieved of his appointment of Officiating Munsif of Ramroygram, in the district of Tipperah.

The 6th March 1886.—Baboo Abinash Churn Mullick, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Diamond Harbour, 24-Pergunnahs, is vested with the power to try summarily the offences mentioned in section 260 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

The 8th March 1886.—The undermentioned gentlemen are appointed to be Honorary Magistrates for the Municipal Bench at Baidyabatty, in the district of Hooghly, and are vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class:—

Baboo Kally Kumar Sen.

Baboo Sarat Chunder Mookerjee.

The undermentioned gentlemen are appointed to be Honorary Magistrates for the Bongong Bench, in the district of Jessore, and are vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class—

Baboo Lukhun Chunder Ash.

Baboo Sharoda Churn Roy Choudhury.

The 9th March 1886.—Kumar Ramendra Krishna, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Hooghly, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the second class.

Baboo Kali Sunkur Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on special duty at Contai, in Midnapore, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the second class.

Mr. H. Millett, Barrister-at-Law, Chief Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Calcutta, is allowed furlough for nine months, under sections 21 and 23, chapter IV of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 4th proximo, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr. G. C. Sconce, Barrister-at-Law, Officiating Second Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Calcutta, is appointed to act as Chief Judge of that Court, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. H. Millett, or until further orders.

Mr. Thomas Jones, Barrister-at-Law, Officiating Third Judge, Court of Small Causes, Calcutta, is appointed to act as Second Judge of that Court, during the absence, on deputation of Mr. R. S. T. MacEwen, or until further orders.

Baboo Sreenath Roy, Officiating Fourth Judge, Court of Small Causes, Calcutta, is appointed to act as Third Judge of that Court, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. G. C. Sconce, or until further orders.

Mr. A. O. Acworth, Barrister-at-Law, is appointed to act as Fourth Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Calcutta, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. Thomas Jones, or until further orders.

GRANT OF LEAVE TO MUNSIFS.—*The 1st March 1886.*—Baboo Nilmoni Dass, B.A., B.L., Munsif of Ranigunge, in the district of Burdwan, is allowed leave for one month and a half, under section 73, rule 1, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 22nd December 1885.

The 4th March 1886.—Baboo Biraj Krishna Ghose, Munsif of Cutwa, in the district of Burdwan, is allowed leave for three months, under section 128, chapter X of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 22nd December 1885.

The 5th March 1886.—Baboo Shew Saran Lal, First Munsif of Arrah, in the district of Shahabad, is allowed leave for two months, under section 128, chapter X of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st current.

The 6th March 1886.—Baboo Bepin Behary Sen, Munsif of Balurghat, in the district of Dinagopore, is allowed leave for one month, under section 73, rule 1, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

ERRATUM.—*The 4th March 1886.*—In the notification of the 2nd instant, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 3rd idem, appointing Baboo Ram Lall Dutt, M.A., B.L., to act as a Munsif at South Raojan, in the district of Noakhally, for “Noakhally” read “Chittagong.”

F. B. PEACOCK,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 8th March 1886.—It is notified for general information that, under section 18 of Act VI of 1871 (the Bengal Civil Courts' Act), the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is pleased to vary, and hereby does vary, to the extent indicated below, the local limits of the munsifi jurisdictions in the district of Beerbhoom, with effect from the 1st January 1886.

District.	Munsifi.	Head-quarters of munsifi.	Thanas.	Boundaries.
Beerbhoom...	1 Sadar ...	Suri ...	Suri ...	The boundaries of the munsifs of <i>Bolpur</i> and <i>Rampur Hât</i> are altered by the transfer of the villages specified in the list marked B from thanna Labpur in the former to thanna Moureswar in the latter munsifi, and by the transfer of the villages specified in the list C from thanna Moureswar in the <i>Rampur Hât Munsifi</i> to Labpur in the <i>Bolpur Munsifi</i> , both of which lists may be found in notification, dated 18th August 1885, at pages 834 to 839, Part I. <i>Calcutta Gazette</i> , dated 19th idem.
	2 Dubrajpur ...	Dubrajpur ...	Dubrajpur ...	
	3 Bolpur ...	Bolpur ...	1 Bolpur ... 2 Sakulipur ... 3 Labpur ...	
	4 Rampur Hât ...	Rampur Hât ...	1 Rampur Hât ... 2 Nulhati ... 3 Moureswar ...	

F. B. PEACOCK,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,—BENGAL.

ESTABLISHMENT—GENERAL.

The 4th March 1886.

No. 79.—Notification.—Mr. H. C. Barnes, Executive Engineer, fourth grade, sub. *pro. tem.*, having reported his return from furlough on the forenoon of the 2nd instant, the unexpired portion is hereby cancelled.

Mr. Barnes is posted to the Sone Circle.

The 6th March 1886.

No. 80.—Notification.—The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to abolish the Julpigoree Division of the Public Works Department, with effect from the 1st April 1886.

So much of the work of the division as lies in the Julpigoree district will be added to the Darjeeling Division, and that which lies in the Dinagepore and Rungpore districts will be added to the Rajshahye Division.

No. 81.—Appointment.—Baboo Madhub Chunder Roy is appointed to be Executive Engineer of the new Rajshahye Division, with effect from 1st April 1886.

No. 82.—Posting.—Mr. J. C. White, Executive Engineer, fourth grade, in charge of the Government Architect Office, is posted temporarily to the Darjeeling Division.

The 8th March 1886.

No. 83.—Posting.—Baboo Rakhal Dass Chatterjee, Assistant Engineer, first grade, is, on return from sick leave, posted to the Eastern Circle.

RAILWAY.

The 9th March 1886.

No. 84.—Declaration.—This Department's Declaration No. 40, dated 9th February 1885, published at page 104 of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 11th idem, regarding the requisition of land required at the Khusrupore station of the East Indian Railway, is hereby cancelled.

LOCAL COMMUNICATIONS.

The 9th March 1886.

No. 85.—Declaration.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for a site for a Store Godown at Gya, in the town of Gya, pergunnah Gya, zillah Gya, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 1 beegah 9 cottahs and 15 dhoores of local measurement, bounded on the north by Bhoona Chowdrain Gowalin's land, on the south by opium godown, on the east by public road, and on the west by Bhoona Chowdrain's land and a public latrine, is required within the aforesaid district of Gya.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

No. 86.—Declaration.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the expense of the District Road Cess Committee of Backergunge for a public purpose, viz., for the construction of the First Section of the Harinafulia road, from the junction of the Cemetery road with the Alekanda road to the Baniakati khal, through the villages of Alekanda, Bagura, Sagardi, Ingirbunder, and Roiga, in pergunnah Chandradeep, thana Kotwali, district Backergunge, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a strip of land, 13,500 feet in length and 80 feet in breadth, measuring 70 bighas and 10 cottahs, more or less, of standard measurement, is required within the aforesaid villages.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern, and is in supersession of the Declaration No. 166, dated the 14th July 1879, which was published at page 723 of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 16th idem.

ESTABLISHMENT—RAILWAY.

The 9th March 1886.

No. 88.—Transfer.—Mr. H. B. Taylor, Assistant Engineer, first grade, is transferred from the Assam-Bihar State Railway to the Northern Bengal State Railway.

No. 89.—Notification.—The following notification, issued by the Government of India, Public Works Department, is republished for information :—

No. 53.—The 3rd March 1886.—Mr. Frank Campbell Rogers is appointed to the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Traffic Department, in class III, with effect from the 1st January 1885.

No. 90.—Posting.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department Notification No. 53, dated 3rd March 1886, Mr. F. C. Rogers, Traffic Superintendent, is posted to the Naraingunge, Dacca and Mymensing State Railway.

RAILWAY.

The 9th March 1886.

No. 91.—Declaration.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for the construction of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, in the village of Pyradanga, pergunnah Ukhra, taraf Mamjoani, zillah Nuddea, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose the following two plots of land, measuring, more or less, 43 bighas 3 cottahs and 10 chittacks of standard measurement, bounded as below, are required within the aforesaid village of Pyradanga.

Plot No. 1.—Measuring, more or less, 25 bighas 13 cottahs and 8 chittacks of standard measurement. Bounded on the north by the holding of Derash Tarafdar and Darshan Mondle.

On the south by the holding of Bahadur Mondle and Derash Tarafdar.

On the east by the holding of Derash Tarafdar, Bahadur Mondle, Bhobun Ghose, and Kofil Dhabak.

On the west by the line of Eastern Bengal State Railway.

Plot No. 2.—Measuring, more or less, 17 bighas 10 cottahs and 2 chittacks of standard measurement. Bounded on the north by the land of Nobin Chundra Sen and Keramot Mondle Halsana.

On the east by the line of Eastern Bengal State Railway.

On the south by the land of Nobin Chundra Sen.

On the west by holding of Keramot Mondle, Arif Mondle, Marick Mondle, Bahadur Mondle, Johorali Mondle, Bhuban Ghose, Kafil Dhabak, Derash Tarafdar, Ujir Mondle, Kasimali Tarafdar, and Kali Churn Roy.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6, Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

No. 92.—Declaration.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., the Tangon bridge site for staking material for the Assam-Bihar State Railway in the villages noted below, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 4 acres 1 rood and 25 poles of standard measurement, is required in the undermentioned villages.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern—

Zillah.	Pergunnah.	Mouzah or village.
Dinagepur	... Bajutpur	... Ramgunge and Radhicapur.

No. 93.—Declaration.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for a rest-house at Tangon for use of the Assam-Bihar State Railway in the village noted below, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 2 roods and 25 poles of standard measurement, is required in the undermentioned village.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern—

Zillah.	Pergunnah.	Mouzah or village.
Dinagepur	... Bajutpur	... Ramgunge.

No. 94.—Declaration.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense, for a public purpose, viz., diversion of Dinagepur-Ramgunge road at Tangon for the Assam-Bihar State Railway, in the village noted below, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 1 acre 3 roods and 9 poles of standard measurement, is required in the undermentioned village.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern—

Zillah.	Pergunnah.	Mouzah or village.
Dinagepur	... Bajutpur	... Ramgunge

No. 95.—Declaration.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., brick-fields for the Assam-Bihar State Railway in the villages noted below, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose pieces of land measuring, more or less, 56 acres 1 rood and 3 poles of standard measurement, are required within the undermentioned villages.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern—

Zillah.	Pergunnah.	Mouzah or village.
Dinagepur ...	Bajutpur ...	Ramgunge.
		Kristochurpur.
		Radhikapur.
		Jhanthania.
Ditto ...	Tuppey Mothoorapur ...	Ratun.
Ditto ...	Dulalpur ...	Mohanbutty.
Ditto ...	Jhaportal ...	Dhancole.

S. T. TREVOR, Col., R.E.,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. Dept.

ESTABLISHMENT—IRRIGATION.

The 4th March 1886.

No. 78.—*Posting.*—Mr. E. E. A. Kuster, Assistant Engineer, second grade, is posted to the Northern Drainage and Embankment Division.

IRRIGATION.

The 9th March 1886.

No. 87.—*Declaration.*—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expenses for a public purpose, viz., for the Third Section of the Taldonda Canal, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land 8 miles 3 furlongs and 80 feet long, and averaging in width 231 feet, measuring 250 acres and 31 poles, more or less, of standard measurement, commencing from mouzah Nekurikood, pergunnah Anabartek, and passing through mouzahs Nekurikood, killah Koojung, Mallahsahi, pergunnahs Tiran, Bamadeipur, killah Koojung, Ramchunderpur, Shandhapur, Tentulia, Jagganathprosad, Gilanasi, Jeysingpur, Balabhadraprosad, Kotiasahi, Chuckerdhorpur, Kapamoondha, Sitalpur, Antapur, Bhootmoondy, Fulbelari, and terminating in mouzah Nayabelari, killah Koojung, at the Paradip Nullah, in the district of Cuttack, is required within the aforesaid villages.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

No. 96 *Notification.*—In the exercise of the powers conferred on him by sections 78, 79, 80, 81, and 99 of Act III (B.C.) of 1876, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is pleased to pass the following rules for carrying out the provisions of the said Act, with respect to the Sarun Canals, in supersession of those at present in force.

A draft of the rules was published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the dates noted in the margin, as Notification No. 119, dated the 24th March and 29th April; and the 6th and 13th May 1885.

1. In Notification No. 179, dated 18th August 1879, under the provisions of Part II of Act III of 1876, Government has reserved to itself the rights of property in the water in the following canals and river beds forming part of the Sarun irrigation scheme:—

1. Roopun Chap Sota.
2. The head cut.
3. The Daha river and the water channels in continuation of or in connection with it.
4. The Gandaki river and the water channels in continuation of or in connection with it.
5. The Dhanai river and the water channels in continuation of or in connection with it.
7. Gangri river and the water channels in continuation of or in connection with it.

These canals and rivers will hereinafter be referred to as the Sarun Canals.

2. No person shall take water from the Sarun Canals for irrigation or manufacturing purposes without the written permission of a duly authorised person.

Licenses will be required—

- (a) For the construction of temporary dams in the canal beds.
- (b) For the irrigation of lands by flow or lift.
- (c) For the construction of village channels and distributaries leading from the canals for the irrigation of lands.
- (d) For water used for the purpose of any manufacture by any person other than a Canal Manager.
- (e) For the erection of fishing weirs or the use of fishing nets—(1) in the head cut; (2) in the new cuts from the Roopun Chap Sota to the Daha, Gandaki, Dhanai, and Gangri river beds; (3) in any other new cuts which may be made hereafter.

3. Government reserves at present its right to levy tolls for irrigation, and to charge for filling tanks, watering cattle, or for water for other domestic purposes.

4. The revenue administration of the Sarun irrigation scheme is vested in the Collector, who is *ex-officio* head of the Canal Revenue Department. The Executive Engineer of the Gunduck Division as canal officer is charged with the maintenance and management of the canals, but all orders passed by him under the Act or these rules are appealable to the

Collector, under whose general directions he will act. All orders relating to the canal revenue will usually be issued by the Collector (through the Executive Engineer or not, as the case may be), and all correspondence intended for the Collector in this department should be addressed to the Collector direct, or through the Executive Engineer, Mozufferpore, or the Assistant Engineer, Gopalgunge.

5. For administrative purposes, the Sarun district is divided into the sub-districts enumerated in the following rule, and shown in a map deposited in the Collector's office. The boundaries of the sub-districts and their number may be hereafter modified.

6. The following guarantors are, till further orders, appointed Canal Managers, and will, within the undermentioned sub-districts, act as the agents of Government in managing the affairs of the canals.

Manager of the Arua concern for the time being.

Ditto	Bansapali	ditto.
Ditto	Bahrowli	ditto.
Ditto	Burhoga	ditto.
Ditto	Harpur	ditto.
Ditto	Hatwa estates	ditto.
Ditto	Jogapur concern	ditto.
Ditto	Nowada	ditto.
Ditto	Rajapatti	ditto.
Ditto	Ramkola	ditto.
Ditto	Sadowa	ditto.
Ditto	Sitalpur	ditto.

7. The more particular duties of a canal manager will be—

1st—To receive applications and grant permits, printed in the prescribed form for the use of water under sections 74, 75, and 77 of the Irrigation Act.

2nd—Subject to the instructions of the canal officers to distribute, under the provisions of section 76, the water-supply allotted to his sub-district.

3rd—To recover and credit to Government the water-rates.

4th—To superintend and maintain such establishment as may be found necessary for the assessment and collection of water-rates within his sub-district.

8. Canal Managers have no power under Parts III, IV, and V of the Act; and all claims to remission under section 76 of Part VI should be referred to the canal officer or his assistant for disposal. Complaints regarding unauthorised use of canal water under sections 79, 80, and 81 are also to be referred to the canal officer or Collector for decision. All proceedings connected with the recovery of water-rates by distraint or other compulsory process will be undertaken by the Collector.

9. Any Manager desiring the construction of a temporary dam across the Roopan Chap Sota, or across the bed of the Daba, Gandaki, Dhanai, or Gangri rivers must prefer a written application to the canal officer, specifying the object of the work and the length of time for which it is required. It will be at the discretion of the canal officer to reject the application or to grant it on such conditions as he may think fit, one of the conditions being the power reserved to the canal officer of cutting the bund, if it should ever appear to him in the public interests necessary to do so.

Provided, however, that no such dam shall be constructed without due provision being made, by means of a proper escape channel, for the supply to the guarantor or guarantors, on the same river below such dam, of the share of water to which he or they may be entitled under the decision of the canal officer.

10. Any person other than a Manager who may desire to construct a temporary dam across the bed of any of the rivers mentioned in the last rule must prefer his application to the Canal Manager in charge of the sub-district in which the site of the proposed dam lies. The latter will then forward the application with his remarks to the canal officer for orders.

11. Any person, whether he be a Canal Manager or not, who constructs a dam across any of the river beds referred to in rule 9, without having first obtained the written permission of the canal officer, or who, after the construction of an authorized dam, does or abets the doing of any act to impede the free flow of water through the escape channel provided for such dam, will be liable to prosecution under section 93, Act III (B.C.) of 1876, Chapter XVII of the Indian Penal Code, or otherwise as may seem proper to the Collector.

12. With reference to rule 7, paragraph 2 above, it will be competent to the Canal Manager, subject to the control of the canal officer, and on his own responsibility,* to allow the construction of such temporary dams in any of the village channels (subsidiary to the main river beds mentioned in rule 9) within his sub-district, as he may consider necessary for the proper distribution of the water-supply allotted thereto.

13. If one or more of the riparian proprietors desire to have a permanent dam or regulator constructed in any channel or river bed, he or they shall present an application to that effect to the Collector, who will consult the Canal Manager and the canal officer as to the desirability of constructing such dam or regulator. Should its construction be deemed desirable, the Collector will cause plans and estimates to be prepared, and he shall also call upon the applicants to deposit the cost (including cost of establishment), or to give a

* With reference to the possible damage to crops, &c.

guarantee securing its payment when required, and providing that, if the cost of the work should, through unforeseen causes, exceed the original estimate, the balance will be made good by the applicant. The agreement will also provide for the dam or regulator being kept in proper repair, as well as for its being taken over by Government at a fair valuation, should this ever be considered expedient. The construction of such dam or regulator will be carried out by the canal officer, who shall also have power to stop all supplies of water if it is not subsequently maintained in proper repair.

14. Each application for a permanent dam or regulator will be considered on its own merits, and will only be granted on such conditions as the Collector, in consultation with the Superintending Engineer, shall consider fit.

15. A register will be kept of the owners of each permanent dam or regulator, and any person may at any time apply to the canal officer to be made a joint owner. It shall be the duty of the canal officer to report fully on the matter to the Collector, giving his own opinion as to whether the application should be allowed or rejected, provided that before reporting in favour of allowing an applicant to become a joint owner, the canal officer shall issue a notice upon the registered owner or owners, and take into consideration any objections which they may prefer. The Collector, on receipt of the proceedings may, after holding a further enquiry, if he thinks it to be necessary, pass an order (a)—rejecting the application, or (b) directing that the applicant shall be registered as a joint owner on payment of a specified sum to the registered owner or owners.

16. Persons desiring to irrigate their fields with canal water by flow or lift must apply in person or by agent to the Canal Manager, whereupon the latter shall issue a permit in the prescribed form (Appendix B). The right to irrigate without extra charge extends up to the 31st of March following, the date on which the permit was issued; provided, however, that under the operation of this rule one and the same crop be not assessed more than once. The rate charged shall not exceed Re. 1 per acre (or 12 annas per bigha), irrespective of the crops grown, except in special cases to be determined by Government.

17. Any person, other than a Canal Manager, desirous of taking water for the manufacture of indigo must apply for a permit to the Canal Manager, stating the estimated outturn, and undertaking that he will, on the 1st of October, declare the quantity he has manufactured. The charge will be at the rate of Rs. 2 per maund of indigo manufactured.

18. No person may allow water to run to waste, and no person, other than a Canal Manager, may use water for irrigation or for any other purpose without having first obtained a permit as required by the preceding two rules. Any person infringing this rule will, with the consent in writing of the Collector (but not otherwise), be charged double the ordinary rates for the water used without authority or wasted, and will, in addition, be liable, on prosecution by the Collector or canal officer, to the penalty provided by section 93 of Act III (B.C.) of 1876, or by any other law under which his offence may come. The charge in such cases will, as a rule, be laid by the Canal Manager by the submission to the canal officer or Collector of an "Unauthorized Irrigation Certificate." See (Appendix C.)

19. The privileges of guarantors are as follows:—

- (1) A prior claim to a supply of water for irrigation and manufacture during the continuance of their guarantee.
- (2) The right to use water for manufacturing purposes free of charge.

20. Any person may apply to the Collector to become a guarantor. If the Collector accept the application, which, at his discretion, he may or may not do, he shall proceed, in communication with the canal officer, to determine whether the new guarantee shall be utilized towards extending the canals, providing distributaries or embankments, or towards reducing the responsibility of any of the original guarantors. If the original guarantor (within whose sub-district the applicant's property or interest is situated) claims a reduction in his guarantee, and can at the same time show that the application of the new guarantor towards an extension of the canal would operate to reduce his collections below the amount of his guarantee, his claims to have his guarantee reduced shall be considered: otherwise the new guarantee may be applied towards extending the canals, and an area corresponding to the applicant's property or interests be marked off to him, within which he shall exercise the rights and privileges now exercised in their sub-districts by the guarantors mentioned in paragraph 6 of these rules.

If the applicant's interest or property be not situated within any sub-district, as specified in paragraph 6, then the Collector shall apply the guarantee towards extending the benefits of the canal system.

21. The irrigation year will commence on the 1st April; and as soon as possible after the irrigation of any land has been completed or the manufacture of indigo (by a person other than the Canal Manager) has been concluded, the Canal Manager shall present the persons who used the water with bills for water-rate (in a form approved by Government), based upon the actual area irrigated or the outturn of indigo manufactured. If these bills are not paid—(a) in the case of indigo manufacture within one month after presentation, (b) in the case of *rubbi* crops by the 1st March, (c) in the case of other crops within one month after the crop irrigated has been cut, the Canal Manager shall, without delay,

submit a list of such unpaid bills to the Collector, who will put in force the powers vested in him for the recovery of the amount due in accordance with sections 83, 84, and 85 of the Indian Irrigation Act. Such list must be supported by the counterfoils of the bills prepared by the Manager, as well as by his personal certificate, that he has satisfied himself of the justness of the claims; and in the case of unauthorized irrigation, by the "Unauthorized Irrigation Certificates" (Appendix C) required by rule 18.

22. The sums thus recovered by the Collector will be placed in his (the Collector's) accounts to the credit of the Canal Manager as a set-off against the amount due from him under his guarantee for the year during which such recoveries are made. The Canal Manager will be entitled to a commission of 20 per cent. on all recoveries (over and above the amount of his guarantee), made either by himself or by the Collector on lists submitted on or before the 31st March. Sums due on this account will not be shown by the Manager in his accounts, but will be paid to him by cheque after the adjustment by the Collector of the year's accounts. No percentage allowance will be granted to the Manager in respect of recoveries made by the Collector on lists submitted later than the 31st March, although the amount of such recoveries will, as stated above, be credited to him as an asset against the amount of his guarantee.

23. For water used by a Manager for the irrigation of his own lands, he will be charged at the ordinary rate of Re. 1 per acre (or 12 annas per bigha), and for sums due on this account he will not be entitled to any commission allowance.

24. It will be the duty of Canal Managers—

- 1st—To see that all permits for the use of water be issued in the prescribed form, and a copy be kept in counterfoil in books supplied for the purpose.
- 2nd—That copies of bills presented for payment be kept in the counterfoils supplied, for record.
- 3rd—That a cash-book of all receipts of water-rates be kept in form supplied for the purpose.
- 4th—That for all cash received receipts be granted in the form supplied by the canal officer, which will be kept in counterfoil.
- 5th—That all cash received be paid monthly into the sub-divisional or district treasury, and that the treasury receipts be filed with the cash-book as vouchers.
- 6th—To submit such returns as may be required from time to time by the Collector.
- 7th—To afford every facility to the canal officer and Collector in their periodical inspection of the Canal Managers' office and accounts.

25. The amount yearly guaranteed by each Manager is payable in two equal instalments, viz. on the 30th of June and the 31st December of each year, and any arrear due on either of these dates will be deemed to be a demand under Act VII (B.C.) of 1880, and shall be recoverable by the processes prescribed by the above Act.

26. A yearly adjustment up to the 31st March will be made of each Manager's account as soon as possible after the close of the official year (31st March). For this purpose each Manager will, by the 15th April, submit to the Collector in duplicate a statement in form Appendix D, with the entries of the first ten columns duly filled in. The Collector will supply the figures for the remaining columns, and return one copy to the Manager with a cheque for the sum payable on account of commission as shown in column 14, should no arrears from him be due. The Collector will also require the immediate deposit by the Manager of any arrears which may be shown to be due. Such arrears, if not paid within one month after due notice to the Manager, will be recoverable under the Certificate Procedure Act (VII B.C. of 1880).

APPENDIX B.

Permit _____ of Village _____ to take water
from _____ Canal _____ for the undermentioned areas.

Area to be irrigated, more or less.	Crop to be grown.	Water-rate due.	Date of payment.

Signature of Canal Manager.

APPENDIX B.

Permit _____ of Village _____ to take water
from _____ Canal _____ for the undermentioned areas.

Area to be irrigated, more or less.	Crop to be grown.	Water-rate due.	Date of payment.

Signature of Canal Manager.

Date

To be retained by the officer issuing the permit.

APPENDIX C.

CERTIFICATE OF UNAUTHORIZED IRRIGATION.

I HEREBY declare that I have visited
the undermentioned lands belonging to
_____ in the village
of _____ about _____
in area, and have satisfied myself that they
have been irrigated from the _____
Canal. I hereby certify that no rates have
been paid for this water by the said
_____, nor has any application been
made to me for the use and supply of such
water.

Dated _____ 188 } *Canal Manager.*

SCHEDULE OF LAND.

No. 97.—Declaration.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken up by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for the construction of Distributary No. 3 from High Level Canal, Range III, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a strip of land, about 7 miles 3,140 feet in length, and with a width varying from 45 feet to 87 feet, more or less, passing through the undermentioned villages in pergunnabs Jajpore and Dhamnugar, in the district of Balasore, is required.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

List of the villages.

Ichapur, Talpada, Boia Bunapur, Koligury, Surpada and Balipasi, Olkana, Kubraguria, Chundersore, Palkari, Pudunpokhari, Digi Patna, Ichapur, Dhamnugar, and Dakhinabad.

No. 98.—Declaration.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken up by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for the construction of Branch A Distributary No. 3 from High Level Canal, Range III, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a strip of land, about 2 miles 4,140 feet in length, and with a width varying from 36 feet to 40 feet, more or less, passing through villages Talpada, Soorbun, Bhooska, Munaguria, Radhoo, and Maluda, in pergunnabs Jajpore and Dhamnugar, in the district of Balasore, is required.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

No. 99.—Declaration.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken up by the Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for the construction of Branch B of Distributary No. 3 from High Level Canal, Range III, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a strip of land, about 5 miles 1,200 feet in length, and with a width varying from 39 feet to 65 feet, more or less, passing through the undermentioned villages, in pergunnabs Jajpore and Dhamnugar, in the district of Balasore, is required.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

List of villages.

Boyabanapur, Koorikana, Hajepore, Noupookhary, Birigaria, Goolianooyapokhary, Ranygaria, Nowrygaia and Gobindagaria, and Berigaria.

[Sixth Publication.]

IRRIGATION.

The 1st February 1886.

No. 40.—Notification.—With reference to this department Notification No. 162, dated the 27th April 1885, which was published at page 351, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 29th idem, notice is hereby given that the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal proposes, under the powers conferred on him by sections 78 and 99 of Act III (B.C.) of 1876, to substitute the words “the 1st of April 1887” for the words “the 1st of April 1886” in rule 5 passed for the Orissa Canals in this department Notification No. 118 dated the 3rd March 1884.

The aforesaid rule now proposed will stand as follows:—

Rule 5.—The rates chargeable per acre for the different descriptions of crops have been fixed, in the case of leases entered into before the 1st of April 1887, as follows:—

For the rice crop.

	Flow.			Lift.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1. For the whole irrigable or rice cultivated area of any village, if application is made for a lease for five years	...	1	8 0	1	0 0	

J. M. McNEILK, Col., R.E.,
Joint-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. Dept.

JAIL DEPARTMENT.

No. 1750.—The 6th March 1886.—Surgeon-Major C. J. W. Meadows made over charge of the Hazareebagh Jail to Surgeon D. G. Crawford on the afternoon of the 24th February 1886.

No. 1858.—The 8th March 1886.—Brigade-Surgeon C. J. J. Jackson made over charge of the Berhampore Jail to Mr. H. Farrer on the afternoon of the 26th February 1886.

No. 1859.—The 8th March 1886.—Surgeon D. G. Crawford made over charge of the Hazareebagh Jail to Surgeon James Moorhead on the forenoon of the 1st March 1886.

A. S. LETHBRIDGE,
Inspector-General of Jails, Bengal.

HIGH COURT NOTICES.

THE following Minute, recorded by Mr. Justice Prinsep, after inspecting certain Civil Courts in the interior, is published for general information.

HIGH COURT ;
APPELLATE SIDE, FORT WILLIAM,
The 8th March 1886.

By order of the High Court,
C. A. WILKINS,
Registrar.

In his Despatch transmitting the Letters Patent constituting this High Court, the Secretary of State for India wrote:

" Clause 30 * * * is a very important provision . . . Circumstances may frequently arise when the deputation of a Judge or Judges of the High Court would be a measure of the highest expediency. For such cases the clause under consideration will enable the Government to provide by deputing one or more Judges from the High Court who would avail themselves of the opportunity thus afforded them of making searching enquiry into the manner in which the Local Courts were performing their duties." (*Sir C. Wood's Despatch No. 24 of 14th May 1862.*)

The Judges of the High Court in 1865 accordingly determined that an inspection of the Lower Courts should be made, and Sir R. Peacock, the Chief Justice, selected Mr. Justice Loch and Mr. Justice Elphinstone Jackson for this duty. It would have been impossible to have attempted an inspection of all the Civil Courts in Bengal. The task would have been most laborious and prolonged, and it would have resulted in no benefit at all proportionate to the time expended. It was, therefore, settled that the object in view would best be attained by inspecting the Civil Courts of all grades at the head-quarters of each district with occasional visits to other Courts conveniently situated on the line of country traversed. Mr. Justice Loch and Mr. Justice Elphinstone Jackson proceeded in different directions, and visited nearly every district in this Presidency, being engaged on this work for several months. To ensure a regular inspection of the Subordinate Civil Courts, the High Court has invariably required District Judges at short intervals to inspect the Civil Courts subordinate to them and to report the result of such inspections.

Since then no attempt has been made at any inspection of the Civil Courts by a Judge of the High Court, except in 1875, when the Courts at the head-quarters of four of the eastern districts were inspected by Mr. Justice Louis Jackson. Personally I have always strongly advocated such periodical inspection, and I think that a perusal of the reports of previous inspections will show the necessity for this duty being regularly undertaken at intervals. This opinion has, however, not been generally held by the High Court of recent years. Some months ago the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal strongly represented the necessity for an inspection in consequence of what he himself had recently seen during one of his tours. It was accordingly settled that the work should be undertaken, and I was requested to perform the duty, the time allotted being somewhat limited owing to the state of the judicial work of the High Court.

It was not to be expected that any one Judge should be able in a few weeks to make a complete and thorough inspection of all the Civil Courts at the head-quarters of every district in Bengal. The work is very laborious and troublesome, and although the means of communication have greatly improved since 1865, there are still many difficulties in the way of rapid and convenient travelling which I need not here describe. It is also for many reasons very undesirable that such an inspection should be conducted by only one Judge. The experience so acquired cannot be communicated on paper; it is obvious that greater benefit to the High Court will be derived, if such experience be more diffused among the Judges; the inspecting Judges by communication amongst themselves will frequently be led to direct their attention to matters which must occasionally escape the notice of one of them; the recommendations made as the result of an inspection must carry more weight if coming from several Judges; and the duty will be more easily performed if delegated to more than one Judge. I hope, therefore, that, on the next occasion for inspecting the Courts, the work will be divided amongst two or more Judges, and that full time will be given for a thorough and complete inspection.

I have been able to visit only a few of the districts of this Presidency, and in my desire to make my inspection as much general as possible during the time allotted to me, I have endeavoured to select districts from various quarters representing the characteristics of the different litigation in our Courts, and by this means in some measure to ascertain how work is done in the Subordinate Courts in Behar, Orissa, in Suburban Districts, in Eastern Bengal, and in Chittagong. I am conscious that my work has been done somewhat hurriedly and not as thoroughly as I desired, but I had to choose between inspecting only a very few districts completely, and thus acquiring a very limited experience of a small number of Courts, and endeavouring to extend my enquiries so as to make a more general report, which may serve to show how necessary a thorough and complete inspection is. I hope that I may thus succeed in ensuring the performance of this task at an early date, and that such an inspection will extend to the entire Presidency, including the Courts that I have recently visited, so as to complete what I have been obliged to leave undone.

Most of the districts visited by me were selected by the Government of Bengal, but in order to make my inspection more general I added to this list. I visited the following districts in the order stated—

‘utack.
Nuddea.
Chittagong.
Shahabad.

Mozufferpore.
Beerbhoom.
Burrisaul.
Jessore (including Khoolna).

En route I also visited Patna, Hajepore, Perozepore, and Bagirhat; but the short time that I was able to stop at these places prevents my regarding those visits as more than casual inspections. In the two places lastmentioned, I also sat with the Munsifs, but not sufficiently long to enable me to form a very definite idea of their proceedings. Practically I was unable to do more than inspect the Courts at the head-quarters of the districts first-mentioned.

On an average I allowed myself one day to each Civil Court, sitting in turn with each Judicial officer and inspecting all the offices. In this latter duty I was much assisted by Baboo Krishto Prosono Bose, Serishtadar of the Judge's Court at Hooghly, a very able and experienced officer, whose services have been invaluable to me, and whose recent death is much to be lamented. After hearing each Judge try a case, or a portion of a case, it was my practice to examine the order-sheet showing the proceedings previously taken in it. Any irregularities in those proceedings were then pointed out. I next examined the diary so as to learn the general course of business in the Court, and for that purpose I used to send for the records of several cases heard on previous days. The outline of my tour was never settled more than a day or so in advance. If the Courts had been so inclined, they could have no opportunity of anticipating my visits, so as to arrange their work beforehand; but even if any such preparation had been made, such as was found and described by Mr. Justice Loch in 1866, it would have had little or no effect on an inspection as conducted by me. As I proceeded from district to district, I recorded notes which have been communicated to the Judges of the High Court, as well as to the officers concerned. I propose now to summarise the general result and to make such suggestions as seem to me to be likely to lead to an improvement in the administration of justice.

As regards the manner in which business is conducted and trials held in the Mofussil Courts of first instance, I have found much to commend, but I have also found everywhere a very irregular and objectionable practice before any contested case comes to trial which I will presently describe.

In Bengal, where the evidence is given and recorded in Bengali, the judicial officers, with one exception, recorded the evidence with their own hands. The depositions were afterwards read over to the witnesses generally by these officers. I observed, however, that occasionally, to save time, the depositions were read by a mohurir while the trial proceeded. This is not altogether regular, as the law (section 183) requires that the evidence of each witness when completed shall be read over in the presence of the Judge and of the witness, and also in the presence of the parties or their pleaders.

In Behar the evidence is recorded in the Kaithi character which none of the judicial officers can write. Consequently, the services of a mohurir are called in, and the work is not conducted with the same expedition as in Bengal. Notes of the evidence are recorded by the judicial officers, generally in English.

The provisions of the Code regarding the admission of documentary evidence are observed, and I had no reason to find fault with the conduct of trials which took place before me. Less attention is paid to the execution of decrees, because the amount of judicial work that every officer is called upon to perform leaves him little or no time for anything else. Matters connected with the execution of decrees are therefore too often left to the office establishment, and as this establishment is too weak and is underpaid, the assistance of unpaid and irresponsible apprentices is called in. That this system has worked so well is marvellous. No one, however, who has had any practical experience of it cannot but deprecate the causes which have necessitated a recourse to it, and therefore I trust that steps will soon be taken to remove the possibility of such abuses. I shall again refer to this subject when noticing the office establishments of the Subordinate Civil Courts.

With the proceedings during the trial of a case no very serious fault can be found, although improvement in many respects must be effected before a comparison can be challenged with Courts having superior advantages. The work is intelligently, carefully, and regularly done; further elaboration in details must follow in course of time; and as all the Courts are notoriously overworked, I was not inclined to attach very great importance to what I regarded as comparatively small matters of detail. Such criticisms seemed to me to be more likely to discourage officers whose zeal and devotion to the service cannot be too highly commended, than, in the present state of the work, to bring about any very necessary improvement.

But although, after the commencement of a trial, the proceedings are open to little objection, the system, which is everywhere in force before a contested case actually comes on for trial, cannot be too strongly condemned.

A case is rarely tried on the day originally fixed, unless it be a short case or one tried *ex parte*. On the day fixed for its disposal, after settlement of issues, it is nearly always found that it cannot be heard because the judicial officer is engaged either on his board of short causes or is obliged to try some older case which has already been subject to the

process of postponement that I am about to describe. The case is called up late in the day. If the witnesses are in attendance,—and this is rare,—they are discharged without examination, and another day is fixed, probably one month later, because arrangements have already been made for the work of the particular Court for that period, and it is not possible, without great inconvenience, to disturb those arrangements. But it not unfrequently happens that the board has been settled for a much longer period than one month, and, with the desire at least to have the appearance of endeavouring to try the case on an early date, and so to escape all risk of censure, the case is stuffed into an already over-crowded board, so that, if it is tried on that date, it displaces cases which have some claim to precedence from standing before it on the list of business, although they may not be of such old institution. Confusion consequently ensues, and it becomes almost impossible to restore a regular course of business; indeed, it is obvious that unless the work is well under control, or is not sufficient to occupy the entire time of the particular Judge, or an additional officer is sent to his assistance, order will not be restored. Unfortunately our Courts of first instance, except in rare instances, have more work than they can properly perform. Where they can get through their work, it is in many respects, especially in matters of execution, done hurriedly and in a very perfunctory manner. The system, therefore, which I have described has degenerated into something more irregular, advantage has been taken of the tenderness of the Code in providing parties with the means of enforcing the attendance of unwilling witnesses, and the parties obtain a series of postponements, until the Court is really prepared to commence the trial, without the expense and inconvenience of having their witnesses in attendance on each day fixed for trial by having recourse to sham processes. It becomes recognised that the case will not be tried on the day fixed, so neither party has his evidence ready. But unless some excuse for asking for a postponement is forthcoming, the case may be called on and dismissed on default. The defendant, too, has to be prepared for the possible contingency of the case being heard on the evidence of the plaintiff, when he may suffer if he cannot furnish some excuse for the absence of his own witnesses. The pleaders of both sides generally settle such matters amongst themselves, although occasionally it may be necessary, as I have endeavoured to show, for each side to be prepared to act independently to provide against the risk of an adverse summary order.

The law provides a possible means of escape, and the laxness with which that law has been administered affords additional facilities. A representation is made by one of the parties that some witness has failed to attend on service of summons, and a postponement is asked for in order that he may be arrested. No enquiry is made whether the other evidence is forthcoming, or, if not forthcoming, why there has been this neglect. Rarely does it happen that both parties ask for a coercive process, and from this it may fairly be inferred that the pleaders for both parties have settled amongst themselves what course should be taken; I cannot recollect ever to have found that an objection was made to a postponement thus applied for. Again, a warrant for the arrest of a witness is hardly ever executed, from which it would seem that no attempt is made to arrest him. The case comes on again in due course with the same result, only the application made is varied. A proclamation is asked for and issued requiring the attendance of the witness on a specified day to which the trial is adjourned. Again is the case called on for hearing, and it not unfrequently happens that another application for postponement on the same ground is made, and the Court is asked to attach the property of the witness. A general order of attachment goes out, and the case is again postponed. Even then I have found further adjournments apparently for the same cause. In one district I found that a new kind of proclamation had been invented—a kind of desperate notice that the Court was this time in earnest, and that whatever happened the case would be tried. Sometimes also, after all these coercive processes had been exhausted, I have found an order passed that ten days' time is allowed to the parties to produce their evidence. In one case I found that on the day fixed for trial no evidence was forthcoming on either side, but the plaintiff's pleader obtained a warrant for the arrest of one of his witnesses, although some others amongst them had also been served, and were absent, and at each stage of the case the same witness was pursued by the entire series of processes until eventually the case was tried, no notice being taken of the contumacy of this witness who was eventually examined and discharged. Then the trial begins, the witnesses, on whom repeated processes have failed to make any impression, attend of their own accord, the evidence is recorded, and judgment delivered; but no notice is ever taken of the contempt of Court committed. The witnesses are discharged without being even asked to explain the cause of their previous absence.

There is unfortunately nothing new in the practice that I have described. It was condemned by Mr. Justice Loch and Mr. Justice Elphinstone Jackson in 1865, and it has been repeatedly denounced ever since whenever it has come under the notice of the High Court. But although I have found this system in full force everywhere, I am glad to be able to add that I have not found in any case that, when the trial has once commenced, its course has been interrupted by the discharge of witnesses in attendance and an order for their return for examination after an interval. The provisions of section 156 of the Code in this respect are, I believe, carefully observed.

The system has taken such firm root that it has become extremely difficult to eradicate it. Subordinate Judges who hear the majority of appeals have been brought up in it, and are therefore inclined to regard any strictness of procedure on the part of a Munsif in trying cases on the days fixed and in dealing with them summarily on default of evidence as an unnecessary innovation resulting in hardship to the parties.

and a probable failure of justice. A Munsif may announce his determination to try cases out on the days fixed for trial on whatever evidence may be forthcoming, but the pleaders and parties will not readily accept this order, and the result will be that cases will be decided on deficient evidence, or decreed *ex parte*, or dismissed on default. The Munsif will become extremely unpopular. He will earn the unenviable reputation of being summary and unjust. Complaints will be made everywhere—in the Native Press, anonymously to all his superiors in turn, until they reach the High Court and even the Government. His labours to restore order will not be recognised, for his orders will, on appeal, be set aside by the Subordinate Judge, the cases being returned for re-trial; he will become disheartened; and he will probably suffer in promotion for the unfavourable reputation he has earned, without proper enquiry into its cause.

Any reform must, in my opinion, commence at the top. As Courts of first instance, Subordinate Judges have less excuse for postponing a case than Munsifs. The cases coming before them are fewer in number, and therefore their work should be more under control. It should be impressed upon them that original suits, in which the persons concerned are more numerous, should always be heard before appeals, and that if the postponement of any case is necessary, an appeal should always make way for an original suit. In their desire to show good returns of work in mere figures, it has become the habit of Subordinate Judges to postpone original suits, especially a long and tedious one, at the end of a quarter, in order to decide a number of appeals, and so present a good array of figures in their returns of work. This must be watched and stringently repressed. The Courts of Appeal, through an examination of the order sheet, have the means of learning the course of a trial ready at hand and can therefore easily take notice of any unnecessary postponements on frivolous grounds. If therefore the absolute necessity for a change of practice and regularity be enforced on the superior Courts of first instance, the Subordinate Judges, these officers will in turn realise the necessity of insisting on the same system in the Courts of the Munsifs. But here we are met with a very great difficulty. The Subordinate Judges generally can keep their files of original suits under control, for as Courts of first instance they are not overworked. It is only when in addition to such work they are required to try appeals that more work is thrown upon them than they can properly perform. Original suits, too, are instituted in the Courts of the Subordinate Judges without any remarkable increase at any particular period of the year. In both these respects the work in a Munsif's Court differs most materially. It is the exception, and a rare exception, to find that any Munsif can keep his work thoroughly under control. As a rule, every Munsif is called upon to do much more than he can properly undertake. They all feel that the work must be done, or their individual reputations will suffer. Incessant and most laborious application to his work may enable a Munsif to exhibit a clear file, but it rarely ensures at the same time a satisfactory result as regards the quality of his work. In April—that is, about the end of the Bengali year—there is always a rush of suits, principally rent-suits. Instead of coming in by tens they are instituted by hundreds, so as to obstruct and disarrange the work of the Courts. Many of these cases never come to trial, but are settled out of Court. Obviously no information can be obtained of this probable result in any case, so they have all to be set down for trial in the usual manner. The Munsifs, however, put on the daily board a larger number than usual, trusting to the probability of many being decided on default, or on compromise, or decreed *ex-parte*; but it constantly happens that some of the cases on any particular day are contested, and consequently postponements commence, and this with an overcrowded file means confusion. Additional officers must be appointed to meet this pressure and to ensure the regularity of the work in our Courts. I have in a separate memorandum shown the absolute necessity for adding to the number of our existing Courts by showing the gradual and enormous increase of work coming before those Courts, the heavy arrear accumulating on their files, and that the increase in the number of the Courts is not at all proportionate to the increase of work. If the number of cases that the majority of our Judges decide be taken into consideration, it will be seen that good work cannot reasonably be expected from them, and we too often find that the struggle to perform an almost impossible task had led to the most serious consequences to the health of our Judges. To ensure a better administration of justice more Judges must be appointed, and greater facilities must be given for the appointment of any additional officer to meet a sudden emergency. The fluctuations of work in the Munsifs' Courts no doubt present a great difficulty in enforcing any regular system, still more attention should be paid to the fixing of cases for particular days. A little experience and care in ascertaining the nature of a case when instituted, either from the plaint itself or from enquiry from the pleaders engaged, will enable a Munsif to avoid overcrowding his board. In the course of my inspection I found certainly one instance of such a careful practice which led to most excellent results. I have little doubt that, if not discouraged by the Courts of Appeal, Munsifs will enforce trials on the days fixed and refuse postponements on frivolous grounds, and that pleaders and parties will learn that they must be prepared with their evidence when their case is called on. There should also be a rule that a case once postponed for want of leisure shall never again be postponed, but that, except for very special reasons to be recorded, it will be heard on the second day fixed, care being taken that that day is tolerably clear from other work and not already occupied with numerous cases fixed for it. By such means I think that some improvement will be effected. The only substantial remedy is to appoint more Judges and to provide them with better accommodation and office establishments, stronger in numbers, and properly paid.

I have next found that, in consequence of their being overburdened with judicial work, the subordinate Judicial officers are unable to attend properly to matters connected with the execution of decrees or to any miscellaneous work. This work is, therefore, either with *Amla*, who are underpaid, or with apprentices, who are supposed to live on their prospects of future employment, and are engaged simply because the ordinary office establishments are altogether inadequate to discharge the duties expected from them. Our Judicial officers have justly earned the highest reputation for devotion to the service and integrity, but under the system under which they are obliged to work, the Civil Courts cannot be supposed to be above suspicion of corruption, and so long as sufficient and properly-paid establishments are not allowed, it is hopeless to expect that this stigma will be removed. I can imagine no fitter nursery for every malpractice than a service of some years as an unpaid apprentice, followed by appointment on the regular establishment on an inadequate salary. It has long been admitted by Government that the highest of the ministerial officers, *Serishtadars*, especially in District Courts, are underpaid; the Court-fees realised in the Civil Courts have, year after year, realized a large surplus income to Government after meeting all expenses connected with those Courts; the fees realised by affidavits in *Mofussil* Courts which have been earned by the additional work thrown on *Serishtadars* have in recent years yielded a very considerable sum, and yet the repeated and urgent representations of the High Court for an increase of pay to these officers have time after time met with no response from Government, except an admission of the necessity and the justice of the claim made on behalf of these officers, coupled with an almost indefinite postponement of any concession to them. Recently we have received a letter from Government deferring a consideration of the matter until the conclusion of an enquiry likely to last more than one year into the establishments of executive officers by a specially appointed Commission. It is not easy to understand why there should be any postponement of recognised claims with money forthcoming to satisfy them, or why any preference should be shown to the establishments of executive officers.

The next matter to which I would draw attention is the insufficient and inappropriate accommodation generally given to Civil Courts. It cannot but be admitted that of late years there has been some improvement effected, but the first thing that must strike the most casual visitor at any civil station, either the head-quarters of a district or at a sub-division of a district, is the great inferiority of the accommodation given to Civil Judges as compared with every other department of Government. My observations are defective in so much as they are founded on visits to only some of the districts of Bengal, but still the places visited were selected at random, and there is no reason to believe that I was particularly unfortunate in the places inspected. The *Munsifs'* Courts are nearly always in most unsuitable structures. In many places the *Munsifs* sit in hovels unfit for human habitation—dark, badly ventilated, and filthy. At some places mat bungalows have been erected on a standard pattern. No doubt these are an improvement on the places in which the Courts used to be held, but still these cannot be regarded as suitable court-houses. The accommodation is generally insufficient, and the retention of valuable papers in a thatched mat-house is attended with the greatest risk. Let any one contrast even these improved court-houses with the Court of a Sub-divisional Magistrate or even the local post office or telegraph station, and the inferiority is most striking; but how much more so in the case of the huts or sheds in which many *Munsifs'* Courts are still located. The worst instances were found by me at Arrah, Hajepore, Burrisaul, and Jessore. At Arrah there has been correspondence going on for some four years regarding the erection of the Civil Courts, which in course of time has developed the preparation of plans and estimates as well as the selection of a suitable site. Matters advanced up to the collection of material on that site, but because some other department required this material the bricks have been carted off elsewhere, and everything remains still on paper promises, the fulfilment of which depends on the existence of surplus funds, although these were available to use material specially collected for this purpose.

In Hajepore, the *Munsif's* Court was held in a dirty, dark *kutch* bungalow, a remarkable contrast to the Sub-divisional Magistrates' Courts, and the official residence, both of which have been recently added to and improved at some expense,—the *Munsif's* Court, although much worse than the then existing Criminal Courts, being, at the same time, neglected.

In Burrisaul I found four *Munsifs* huddled together in a dirty dilapidated house, one of these *Munsifs* sitting in an exposed side verandah indifferently protected by a slanting mat from sun and rain. The unsuitableness of this accommodation was noticed by the Lieutenant-Governor about two years ago, and orders were issued for the preparation of proper Courts, but these matters remain.

At Jessore a magnificent range of offices with all the newest improvements had just been finished for the Revenue and Magisterial officers, and thus had placed some rooms in the old court-house at the disposal of the District Judge: but I still found one of the *Munsifs* holding his Court in a hut affording a striking contrast to the spacious accommodation and æsthetic brick buildings of even the neighbouring Post Office and Registration Office.

The Patna offices are also exceedingly bad and unsuitable.

But at sub-divisions the contrast between the accommodation given to Judicial and Executive officials is especially remarkable in their private arrangements. I have already referred to Hajepore, but the same inequality can be seen everywhere. The contrast is not only in the court-houses, but in arrangements made for private accommodation. The Deputy

Magistrate lives in comfort in a building belonging to Government; the Munsif must be content with the best lodging that he can procure; and when his Court is often placed in a small village, the only lodging procurable is so unsuitable that he is forced to send his wife and family to his own home. Is it surprising that, with such disadvantages the Executive should be regarded as the favoured service and that Judicial officers should feel that their interests and comforts are neglected? In education, in intelligence, in devotion to the public service, in public estimation, I venture to state that the officers of the Subordinate Judicial Service are not surpassed by those of any other department under Government. As a separate department Civil Justice yields a large income to Government. Why, then, should the claims of this branch of the public service always be deferred to those of other departments? It is notorious that a Collector, a District Magistrate, or even a District Superintendent of Police finds little difficulty in obtaining funds for any improvement to his offices or even to that of a subordinate. I have myself seen the most elaborate iron racks in the office of a District Officer at a cost of about Rs. 27,000. But the obstacles placed in the way of District Judges in course of time deter their asking for the most trifling extra expenditure, and even admitted claims are so constantly postponed that they are apt to be lost sight of. I do not pretend to have penetrated the system of the distribution of public funds among the different departments, but I am inclined to think from the indifferent state of the court-houses and the difficulty experienced in obtaining an increase of the salaries of Serishtadars and from similar matters that the interests of this important department are not properly advocated in the first instance, and are not properly maintained when, for some reason or other, a retrenchment is necessary in one of several departments. I am conscious of my inability to ascertain the real cause of this persistent parsimony in the department of Civil Justice, but whatever be its cause, I trust that in the future its claims may be more recognised and more jealously watched until they are actually satisfied.

I now propose to consider points of procedure on which I would suggest some alterations so as to facilitate the work of our Courts.

There is a very great loss of time in recording evidence in the vernacular and reading it over to a witness at the close of his examination. This is most noticeable in Behar, where the Court language is Kaithee. It will, I think, be admitted that, as a rule, evidence is most carefully recorded in the Civil Courts. Where the Judge is able to do so he himself records the evidence in his own handwriting, and where he cannot do so he records a full memo. nearly always in English, as the Amla records the deposition itself in the vernacular. The reading in Kaithee is very tedious, for it is notorious that a man finds difficulty in reading his own handwriting in that character. Now in criminal cases, for many years past, the records have been written in English by all European officers and by Native Magistrates specially empowered to do so. I can see no valid reason why this system should not be introduced into our Civil Courts. Where a Judge is able to write the deposition himself as made to him, this might continue, but where he cannot do so, I would suggest that he be empowered to write it in English. In the Bengal districts the law which requires evidence to be recorded in the Court language has the effect of making it impossible for the District Judge, and for him alone, to record the evidence of a witness himself, although he is the Chief Judge of the district. I have never been able to understand this restriction, specially as it has the effect of deterring a District Judge from trying original suits, for he finds—and I speak from personal experience—that his time can be better occupied on other work than in supervising the work of an unintelligent deposition-writer, so as to make the record correspond with his own memo. of the evidence.

Section 141 of the Code seems unnecessarily to impose too much work on Judicial officers. It requires that before a document shall be filed as part of the record of a suit under trial, it shall have been endorsed by the Judge with his own hand, with a statement that it was proved or admitted by the person against whom it is used. This is particularly onerous in rent-suits where a mass of rent receipts may have been tendered in evidence—indeed, from the size and description of the paper used for such documents, no such endorsement is possible. The Judges, however, as a rule, themselves number these papers, besides signing and dating them—a proceeding which interrupts the trial and occupies some time when this duty can be performed equally well by some ministerial officer. The use of some stamp would accelerate the despatch of business. Section 82 requires that evidence recorded even by the Judge himself shall be read over to the witness “in the presence of the Judge and of the witness, and also in the presence of the parties or their pleaders.” It seems to me that it is sufficient that this should be read over to the witness himself by a ministerial officer. The procedure prescribed tends very considerably to prolong the course of a trial, and the corrections made are exceedingly rare, probably not more than once in the trial of very many cases. The procedure suggested by me is adopted on the Original Side of the High Court and affords a sufficient safeguard against any mistake.

The system of giving copies works excellently under intelligent and careful supervision where the Serishtadar feels the importance of this department of the office and himself superintends it. Where he neglects this duty, confusion reigns; delays in furnishing copies are so great that parties do not find it worthwhile to enquire about them, and abuses of every kind naturally prevail. The rules introduced are good so far as they go, but they are not sufficiently precise so as to prescribe the duty of every one concerned in this work. Until this is done, every opportunity will be taken to evade the object of these rules and to place difficulties in the punctual despatch of business. (Since writing this I have learnt that such rules are under preparation.)

Complaints were made to me everywhere regarding the charge for copies. The matter has been under consideration by the High Court more than once. I am inclined to think that the average number of words in each line might be increased, and the comparing charges, which are as high as the copying charges, might be considerably reduced, having regard to the amount of smaller labour involved in comparing. I think also that the searching fees might be reduced. Where a full description of the record is given so as to enable the Record Officer easily to produce it, the fee should not be on the same scale as where a very insufficient or incorrect description is given. There is certainly no tendency either on the part of the Courts or their subordinate establishments to relax the rule regarding the levy of fees. The inclination is decidedly against affording any facilities to suitors. This was brought to my notice constantly in the matter of process-fees.

The process-fees fixed by Rules passed under the Court-Fees Act seem in many respects to be unnecessarily high. These fees were, like the copying-fees, fixed tentatively. The intention was to fix them at the lowest rates possible, consistent with providing for the expense caused, and in order to attain this it was necessary to give a margin to ensure against any loss to Government. No reliable data were available to guide those who fixed the rates. The result has been a very considerable profit to Government after providing for all charges. The fees for attachments of property are too heavy when applied to attachment of several properties. A separate fee should not be levied invariably for each property attached. In one case it was pointed out to me there were 150 properties to be attached; none of these were at any distance from the others, but yet 150 fees—that is, Rs. 150—were required before attachment was issued; and fees similarly calculated, but double, as the rate is Rs. 2, were levied for issue of proclamations of sale. These fees were more than sufficient to pay for the establishment employed by twenty or thirty fold. Some provisions should be made for the payment of fees at a lower rate if more than four or five properties are to be attached or sold situate within a reasonable and specified distance from one another. The rates for the services of an officer to be left in possession of the attached property are also too high—6 annas per diem is at the rate of more than Rs. 11 per month, but only some of the peons receive monthly salaries so high as Rs. 10, and as a considerable time must necessarily expire between the dates of attachment and sale, the expense incurred on this account must be immoderate, especially in the case of crops.

I can understand why the fee for attachment of the person or arrest, as it is termed, in execution of decree has been fixed at a high rate, but the rate, Rs. 10, is prohibitory, which cannot have been intended. I would lower this fee by one-half.

To require a fee for an order for sale of attached property and again another fee for service of proclamation of sale seems unnecessarily severe.

The rule regarding the payment of poundage on the gross amount realised by an execution sale and then to charge it as costs against the judgment-debtor is, in my opinion, open to objection. I can understand that a percentage should be levied on the amount realised towards satisfaction of a decree, but it is difficult to understand on what principle a debtor should be obliged to pay a percentage on anything over and above that sum. Commission is charged by an auctioneer at voluntary sales on the sum realised; but why should the difficulties of a debtor be enhanced by such a commission being charged on a forced sale? It is notorious that a lower price is realised at such sales, but yet the proprietor has to suffer additional loss by paying commission on the full sum realised though it may exceed the amount of the debt.

In connection with this matter of poundage on sales, I would refer to the practice in allowing a decree-holder to bid at an execution-sale. The law enables a person to purchase property put up for sale in execution of his decree only with the permission of the Court previously obtained. This I have found to be very rarely refused,—in fact it is never refused except when there is more than one decree to be satisfied. The reasons for withholding permission to bid in such cases is the difficulty of requiring the decree-holder to make payment in cash instead of setting off the amount of the decree in satisfaction of the price bid. Sometimes permission is granted conditional on cash payment being made so that a rateable distribution may be made amongst all the decree-holders. The law (section 294 of the Code) has apparently overlooked this contingency, as it leaves it optional with decree-holder purchasing with the permission of the Court to set off the amount of his decree against the purchase money. If the permission to purchase has been granted unconditionally, and the purchasing decree-holder should elect to set off the purchase-money against his decree, other decree-holders entitled to a rateable distribution are unable to obtain any satisfaction of their demands. It may well be considered whether, if a decree-holder applies for permission to purchase and becomes the purchaser, the charge on account of poundage should not fall only upon him, and whether the judgment-debtor should not be relieved from it in that contingency.

The rate fixed for notices and proclamations in suits for debt or damage to personal property, or for rent involving a lesser sum than Rs. 50, I observe is higher than the rate fixed for a summons on a defendant, whereas in other suits the rates are equal. The effect of this is to add materially to the costs of execution in such petty cases, whereas I apprehend the contrary object is desired.

I have endeavoured to show in what respects the fees are too heavy in execution proceedings, but these have been unfortunately increased, and without any corresponding benefit, by rules framed by the High Court under section 287 of the Code. The object of these rules was to have some enquiry made into the title of the judgment-debtor to the attached pro-

perty, so as to notify that title with some accuracy in the proclamation of sale, and by affording some security to bidders as to its probable value, to realise a better price for the benefit of both decree-holder and judgment-debtor. With this object it was directed that notice should be given to the parties to attend and settle the sale-proclamation. The decree-holder being present, verbal intimation sufficed, but it has become the practice to serve a regular notice on the judgment-debtor, who was almost invariably absent and unrepresented. This has necessitated the payment of a fee which varies from Rs. 2 in the superior to Re. 1 in the lower Courts. In the course of my inspection I have always asked whether judgment-debtors ever attend on service of this notice, and I have always been told that they never do attend unless it be to object to the regularity of some of the previous proceedings in execution. The cost of the notice, however, adds materially to the costs of these proceedings. (It may perhaps be said, and with some force, that the conduct of debtors shows that they are not entitled to any consideration in this respect. But we should rather consider the full operation of these rules and how far they have succeeded in any respect except in adding to the cost and delays in bringing about the sale.) The next step is the affidavit of the decree-holder that he has made search in the Registration Office for incumbrances on the particular property and the result of such enquiry. The same information comes from every Court regarding this proceeding. As a rule, no enquiry is made or indeed can be made. If any endeavour is made in this direction, the Registration Officers point to some twenty registers, in some of which information, such as is required, may possibly be found. Few persons are competent, and still fewer have any leisure or inclination, to undertake such a task. So an affidavit sufficient to satisfy the Court is made that after search no incumbrance has been discovered, and to this affidavit there is attached, as a sort of voucher, that some search has been made, the receipt given by the Registration Officer for searching-fees paid. As a matter of fact, in nearly every case no real search has ever been made. If any incumbrance is notified, it is because it is a matter of local notoriety, or the incumbrancer has learnt of the attachment, and comes forward to protect himself. The affidavit and search, however, involve additional expenditure, and add further to the costs without any corresponding advantage to any one except the Government which takes the fees. So after some delay and the incurring of these additional costs, the sale-proclamation is settled almost always precisely in the terms in which the property was described by the decree-holder when he asked for an order of sale. The rules were primarily to relieve judgment-debtors by endeavouring to secure a better price for properties sold. I have failed to obtain any reliable information that this result has been attained. And, after all, it may well be asked whether judgment-debtors, who have studiously abstained from assisting the Courts thus benevolently endeavouring to relieve them, or who have even, as frequently happens, striven to obscure or repudiate their own title by setting up directly or indirectly that of a relative or dependent, are entitled to such consideration. To punish them by adding to the costs incurred in bringing the property to sale seems a strange departure from the original intention, while the delays which necessarily result are a serious inconvenience and vexation to decree-holders. It must naturally be a matter for mere speculation, since statistics could not be obtained on which any reliable conclusion could be formed, but I do not believe that any litigation has been avoided by such attempts to obtain better titles for auction-purchasers under these rules. Some improvement might be attained if a certificate were required from a Registration Officer regarding the result of enquiry into the title of an attached property, but I doubt extremely whether these officers would accept such a responsibility, and even if they did it would be impossible for any Court to control them so as to insist on a return being made within a reasonable time. The result would probably be a further delay in the holding of sales, and in the realisation of judgment-debts. I think therefore that a very radical alteration should be made in the rules.

The efficiency of the process-serving establishment naturally depends upon the capacity and supervision of the nazir. This has varied very considerably in the districts that I have visited. Sometimes I have found a regular system and a careful supervision that was most creditable. Complaints were rare, and when made they were carefully attended to. In other districts I found that matters were ill-regulated; in the desire to show a large surplus revenue, too many processes were made over at one time to the same peon with the certain consequence that either service was not properly made, or that returns were not made to the Courts on or before the days fixed for trial. In such districts, too, I heard complaints of delay in service of notices of appeal to respondents, such as to prevent their having an opportunity of objecting to a portion of the decree. I also occasionally found, with much regret, that in these districts complaints of the misconduct of peons received little attention; that there were delays in hearing them so as to discourage those who had suffered and had been compelled to make them; and that sometimes the punishments awarded were altogether inadequate to the character of the misconduct. These are matters that cannot be dealt with except by the Courts immediately concerned. I lost no opportunity of impressing the great importance of attention and strict discipline everywhere. I regretted also to find that some peons were still retained in nearly every district visited by me who were unable to read and write. These peons, I was always told, were old officers. Many years have, however, passed since the salaries of peons were raised, and the necessity for some education amongst the men employed was strictly enjoined. I cannot understand how a man who cannot read and write can possibly distinguish between a bundle of some twenty processes made over for service, or at all events, how he can possibly hope to distinguish amongst them so as to make proper returns of their service. No

doubt some hardship must follow, but it is high time now that some term should be fixed within which the services of such men should be dispensed with in the interests of the public service.

I observed that in every station many peons, sometimes nearly one quarter of the total number, were not employed on serving processes but on other work, although their salaries were charged to the process-serving fund. Their duties were to keep order in Court, to wait on the various branches in the office, to assist the Record Office, or to guard the Court premises. The process fund is a special fund designed for a special purpose. Monies derived from process-fees cannot fairly be applied in maintaining establishments the duties of which are entirely of a different character. The fees realised might as properly be applied to the maintenance of police. The fact is that certain chuprassees are absolutely necessary in all these offices. These chuprassees some years ago used to be specially entertained for the Courts. For purposes of economy they were abolished, but without proper consideration of the probable result. They have now been retained in another form, but the expenditure falls on suitors rather than on Government. I wish prominently to call attention to this, because, although there is a large surplus shown to the credit of the process-serving establishment, a much larger surplus should be shown if the salaries of these men be excluded. The results therefore are such as justify a reduction in the fees charged such as I have recommended, or even to a still greater extent.

I have occasionally had complaints made to me regarding the manner in which Amins do their work. It was fairly said that the power in the hands of such men with some professional knowledge is almost absolute, and is very often improperly exercised with little possibility of supervision. A slight alteration in an angle may cost one of the parties the loss of a considerable piece of land, and though the injustice of this result may be patent, it requires professional knowledge which may not be available to detect and expose the source of the error. The remedy is to employ a superior class of men, and this necessarily involves the payment of higher salaries. The difficulty in altering the system arises from the attempt to adjust all receipts and expenditure on this account, not only in the general result, but district by district. This is, I think, attempting more than should be expected. Unfortunately, too, the spread of professional knowledge for such work has been slow, and there are seldom available for employment competent persons unconnected with the Courts whose services can be utilised to check the proceedings of Court Amins. The income derived from other sources connected with the administration of civil justice is so considerable that I think a small deficiency in one department, which cannot be made self-supporting, consistent with a proper administration, may be conceded. I would therefore recommend the gradual employment of a superior and higher class of Amins in some districts, where cases of some importance requiring their services are of comparatively frequent occurrence. The more insignificant cases might be left to an Amin of a lower grade, and the more competent and reliable officer might occasionally be employed to check the work of these officers. Some such reform is absolutely necessary, for the inferior and unreliable work of the Amins is a blot on our administration, and the necessity which too frequently occurs for a second, and even a third, measurement and survey leads to much confusion, and adds considerably to the expenses of a suit.

I have carefully examined the Record Officers of the District Courts that I inspected, and I also examined the Record Office at Patna, though I was unable to stop to inspect the Courts at that station. In each instance, I have noted separately the result of my examination. Except in Chittagong, where a new Record Office should be built, and at Suri (Beerbhoom) where the opening of communication with an adjoining room and a slight re-arrangement of the office accommodation is necessary, the Record Offices inspected—that is, at Arrah, Mozufferpore, Bankipore, Kri-hnagur, Jessore, Backergunge and Cuttack—are sufficiently commodious for the requirements of several years to come. In some instances better racks should be given, and in others some new racks, reaching to the ceiling, should be constructed. I have pointed out these defects to the District Judges concerned, and recommended that they should apply for what is needed. The work in the Record Offices is generally much in arrears. At Chittagong, as I have already reported, the Record Office is in a state of utter confusion; at Jessore, though there is some attempt at arrangement, there are no catalogues of the records preserved, and there are considerable arrears in the current work. Elsewhere there are arrears varying in magnitude for which extra temporary establishments have been obtained, or are necessary. The state of the record-rooms generally requires more personal attention from District Judges. The existence of such arrears everywhere is principally due to the gradual increase of litigation for many years past, which has thrown much additional work on the record establishments. These establishments have, however, remained stationary, and have not been strengthened so as to deal with this additional work. The work thrown upon Record-keepers and the responsibilities of that office have largely increased under the practice introduced by the Government and the High Court of examining court-fee labels on the records and re-punching them: also of granting certificates of monies realised in execution of decrees. The duty of supplying any new statistics that may be required is also thrown upon the Record Office. All this has contributed to the accumulation of arrears, and not only are additional temporary establishments necessary, but the office allowed must permanently be strengthened. I have endeavoured, in communication with the District Judges whom I have met, to make some recommendations on both these points. It will be a matter of no difficulty to determine what is required

elsewhere, having regard to the existing state of the record-rooms and the number of records annually received. In connection with this subject I would mention that I have occasionally found apprentices and even process-serving peons employed in Record Offices. I have not attempted to order them to be excluded, because I felt that until a proper establishment was sanctioned, serious inconvenience would result from depriving the Record Officers of such assistance. At the same time, I think that this system of employing irresponsible and unpaid men in such an office cannot be too strongly condemned, and I trust that orders may soon be passed which will enable the District Judges to dispense with the services of such men.

It is probably unnecessary to say much on what is known as the system of Rent-Suit Munsif, by which is meant the practice under which, where there are two or more Munsifs at the same station, it is usual to vest one with powers of a Small Cause Judge to try suits of value not exceeding Rs 50, and to direct that he do also try all rent-suits, while the more difficult suits, connected with title to land, are tried by the other Munsif. The primary object is to accelerate the decision of petty cases and suits under the Rent Law, and it was calculated that ordinarily this would effect a fair division of the work. I am inclined to think that in both these objects this system has failed, and that in other respects it is undesirable. A system is in force under which all petty suits and rent-suits, as well as uncontested suits of all kinds, are always first taken up by Civil Courts, the preference alone being given to a part-heard case of the previous day. If, therefore, these petty suits and rent-suits be tried by two or more Munsifs instead of by only one, they are more likely to be tried by a greater number of officers instead of constituting the sole work of one officer. By these means also the labours of all officers will be equalised, whereas under the special system one officer becomes a machine to decide the easiest class of cases, while the other officer is called upon constantly to exercise all his powers in the decision of difficult and involved cases. Nor is the division of the work at all equal. Towards the end of March and during April, the end of the Bengali year, there is an extraordinary flood of suits under the Rent Law. The Special Munsif and his establishment have the greatest difficulty in dealing with these suits in their preliminary stages; eventually the pressure is more than one officer can bear, and so it nearly always happens that a large number of these suits are transferred to the other Munsif. Later in the year, the Special Munsif frequently finds himself with little work, whereas the transfer of rent-suits has deranged the file of the other Munsif, and thus a transfer of the other kind of suits becomes necessary, and all attempts to ensure any regularity in either Court fails. I should have thought that, with the practice of invariably giving precedence to petty cases, rent-suits, and uncontested cases which is everywhere prevalent, it would require little argument to show that a division of local jurisdiction among the Munsifs, instead of a division of their actual work, would be an arrangement infinitely preferable. However, the new Rent Law will introduce a change in the manner of trying the less important cases under it, and therefore it is hardly necessary to pay much attention to a system which must be re-considered.

I have already adverted to the insufficiency of the ministerial establishments allowed to the Subordinate Civil Courts and the inadequacy in the rates of pay. During my tour I have had brought to my notice several instances in which it was clear that particular Amla should be transferred to another locality, either because they were employed where they had many local connections, or for some other similar reason. For many years it has been the rule to transfer Judicial officers after service in any particular place, and the benefits of such a system have been admitted. But it is even more necessary occasionally to transfer ministerial officers, for it not unfrequently happens that a Munsif finds it almost impossible to counteract the influence of his Amla. Ministerial establishments have, since 1871, been placed directly under Government, and therefore in representing this matter I trust that District Judges may be directed occasionally to transfer subordinate Amla. I am aware that such transfer must be attended with much hardship. The pay of an Amla is not more than sufficient to maintain him near his own home, and he can ill-afford the expense of a transfer. Still the interests of the public service, in my opinion, demand occasional removals, and this will, I trust, be borne in mind in any re-adjustment of salaries. It is especially desirable that the higher ministerial officers should not be employed in districts in which their homes are, and though from the higher character of such officers occasional transfers are not so necessary as in the case of the ordinary Amla, I am inclined to think that such transfers are often attended with the best results.

I trust that I have shown the necessity for a more complete and early inspection of our Civil Courts, and I strongly recommend that such inspections shall in future be at shorter intervals than heretofore. I feel sure that much benefit must result from such inspections, especially amongst the less experienced of our officers. The faults of many of our Judges are, I believe, due to their never having learnt how to do their work, and to their having generally, through a mistaken idea of their own responsibilities and duties, followed a wrong system. They thus occupy themselves in enquiring into details so as to lose sight of the real points at issue, and needlessly waste their time, while failing to grasp the merits of a case. It is almost hopeless to expect that any Judge, who after several years has become inured to such a system, can be induced to adopt another, but the younger officer will always be found most anxious to receive any instruction. I have thus observed Judges hearing Civil Appeals, reading the entire record for themselves instead of adopting the usual course of requiring the pleaders to point to the evidence on which they rely in support of their arguments. Some I have seen with the entire record transliterated for easy reference, and

others I have found following a practice introduced by a predecessor which they have hesitated to alter, although it did not commend itself to them. There are minor points of practice to which I might also refer, on all of which, even during a very short visit I was able to afford instruction.

The object of my deputation was not to inspect the Criminal Courts, and the time at my disposal would not have admitted of my doing so, but I desire to state my opinion that an inspection by a Judge or Judges of the High Court is necessary, especially to ascertain the manner in which business is transacted by Benches of Magistrates. It has also been brought to my notice that the Sessions Judges, who, as Courts of Appeal, alone see the original work done by Magistrates of the first class, and as Sessions Courts try cases committed by them, have no opportunity of expressing any opinion, and as a matter of fact are never asked their opinions regarding such officers. It is only in somewhat recent years that this has been discontinued. Promotion is accordingly given on opinions expressed by District Magistrates and Commissioners, and therefore only on executive capacity exhibited. This is as great a mistake as to promote such officers solely for judicial capacity, and cannot but act prejudicially to the proper performance of their judicial work. On the other hand, the opinions of Sessions Judges are asked regarding Magistrates of the second class before they receive higher powers, when obviously the Judges can have had little opportunity of forming any opinion of the work of these officers, since they can see only cases committed by Magistrates of the second class, and necessarily few, and those very unimportant cases, are so committed, the bulk of this class of work falling to the more experienced Magistrates of the first class.

H. T. PRINSEP.

July 15th, 1885.

It is ordered, under the provisions of section 6 of the Evidence by Commission Act 1859 (22 Vic., C. 20), and section 5 of the Evidence by Commission Act, 1885 (48 and 49, Vic., C. 74), that the following rules be passed for regulating the procedure under the said Acts:—

1. The provisions of the Civil Procedure Code relating to the summoning, attendance and examination of witnesses shall apply in the case of persons required to give evidence or produce documents under the said Evidence by Commission Acts.

2. The provisions of the Civil Procedure Code, and so far as they are applicable, the rules and tables of fees and circular orders of the Calcutta High Court now in force, or which may hereafter from time to time be in force, relating to the costs of, or incidental to, the examination of witnesses, including the remuneration of the examiner, shall apply to cases where persons are required, under the said Evidence by Commission Acts, to give evidence, or produce documents, within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Calcutta High Court, or beyond such limits and within its general jurisdiction.

4th March 1886.

RICHARD GARTH.

High Court—Original Side.

NOTIFICATION.

The 27th February 1886.

THE following Rules have been passed by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal under section 104 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, and are now published for general information.

By order,

R. BELCHAMBERS, Registrar.

It is ordered, under the provisions of section 104 of the Transfer of Property Act, IV of 1882, that Rule 555 in Belchambers' Rules and Orders be amended by substituting the words "the period allowed for payment by section 86, 88 or 92 of the Transfer of Property Act, IV of 1882," for the words "the date of the decree," and that the following rule be passed as a rule of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, with effect from the first day of March 1886:—

Every certificate or report of the Registrar or other referee, stating what is due to the mortgagee in a mortgage suit, shall, on being confirmed by effluxion of time or otherwise, be submitted in open Court to a Judge exercising Original Civil Jurisdiction, in order that it may be countersigned by him, and the period for payment under section 86, 88 or 92 of the Transfer of Property Act shall run from the date of such countersignature, which shall be deemed to be a declaration of the amount under the provisions of those sections.

RICHARD GARTH.
ROMESH CHUNDER MITTER.
H. S. CUNNINGHAM.
W. FRASER McDONELL.
H. T. PRINSEP.
A. WILSON.
L. R. TOTTENHAM.

C. D. FIELD.
JOHN F. NORRIS.
JONES Q. PIGOT.
J. O'KINEALY.
W. MACPHERSON.
E. J. TREVELYAN.
CHUNDER MADHUB GHOSE.

H. BEVERLEY.

other act necessary for its preservation, to give due notice of his intention to the person who has been placed in charge.

11. The notice shall be fixed up in the presence of not less than two persons, in addition to the agent of the distrainer, who points out the crop or produce.

12. In the event of it being necessary for the distraining officer, or the officer placed in charge of distrained property, to reap, gather, or store any crops or produce, or to do any other acts for the due preservation of the same, as provided by section 126, the person at whose instance the distraint was made shall advance the funds necessary to this end.

13. The officer holding a sale under section 131 shall record a description of the property offered for sale, the names of all persons bidding for the same, and the amount bid by each; and if the sale is postponed, he shall record an order to this effect, and shall then and there notify the place where and the time when the sale will be held.

14. When the sale is concluded and the sale proceeds are realized, the officer who held the sale shall, after paying the costs of the distraint and sale, as directed in section 134, forthwith pay the balance into Court.

15. The officer holding the sale shall take separate receipts for all sums paid by him as costs of the distraint and sale under section 134, sub-section (1), and if the person giving the receipt is unable to write, the receipt shall be attested by some person able to do so.

16. When a distraint is withdrawn under section 136, the notification of distraint, published under section 124, shall be taken down.

17. All officers deputed to distrain property under this chapter shall, if there is a post-office in the vicinity, report to the Court by letter immediately the distraint is made, or if there is no such post-office shall, immediately on his return, report in writing the nature and extent of the crop or produce distrained, the day on which the distraint was made, the name of the person (if any) placed in charge of the crop, and the day fixed for the sale, or if the sale has taken place the day on which it took place. He shall also immediately on his return file an account of all money received and disbursed by him, together with the receipts for the same and the record of the buildings at the sale, if a sale has taken place.

18. Every person, distraining produce by virtue of the authority conferred on him under section 141 of Act VIII, 1885, shall give notice of such distraint to the Civil Court having jurisdiction to entertain an application for the distraint of such produce, in a tabular form which shall contain the following particulars:—

- (a) The name and address of the person at whose instance the distraint was made and a description of his interest in the property, whether as proprietor, tenureholder, or raiyat.
- (b) The name of the defaulter, and of the place in which he resides, or was known to be last residing.
- (c) The amount of the arrear with interest, if any, and the period in respect of which it is claimed.
- (d) The holding in respect of which the arrear is claimed, the boundaries thereof, or such other particulars as may suffice for its identification.
- (e) The description and approximate value of the produce distrained, and if the same has been reaped or gathered, the place in which it is stored.
- (f) The name of the person by whom the distraint was actually made, and the name and address of the person in whose charge the produce has been placed.
- (g) The date on which the distraint was made.
- (h) If the crop or produce is standing or ungathered, the time at which it is likely to be cut or gathered.

RICHARD GARTH.
H. S. CUNNINGHAM.
W. F. McDONELL.
A. WILSON.

L. R. TOTTENHAM.
CHARLES D. FIELD.
J. O'KINEALY.
CHUNTER M. GHOSH.

Sheriff's Office, the 17th February 1886.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Second Criminal Sessions of the year 1886 of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal for the Town of Calcutta and Factory of Fort William, and the places subordinate thereto, will be holden at the Court House, in the Town of Calcutta, on Wednesday, the 10th day of March next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and so on from day to day until the said Sessions be over. And it is hereby proclaimed that all persons who will prosecute any of the prisoners to be brought up for trial at the said Sessions be present then and there to prosecute.

GEORGE YULE, Sheriff.

শরীফ অফিস সন ১৮৮৬ সাল তারিখ ১৭ই ফেব্রুয়ারি।

সকলকে সমাচার দেওয়া যাইতেছে যে শ্রবে বাঙ্গালার কোর্ট উইলিয়াম দুর্গের অধীন শহর কলিকাতার ও অন্যান্য স্থানের ফৌজদারী বিচার নিষ্পত্তা জন্য আগামী সন ১৮৮৬ সালের ১০ই মার্চ বুধবার বেলা ১১ ঘটিকার সময় এবং যে পর্যন্ত সেশিয়ানের কার্য শেষ না হয় প্রতিদিন উক্ত সময়ে কলিকাতার হাই কোর্টের আপন আদালত ঘরে সন ১৮৮৬ সালের দ্বিতীয় ক্রিমিনেল সেশিয়ান বসিবেক এবং একদ্বারা প্রচার করা যাইতেছে যে, যে সকল ব্যক্তি কোন কয়েদির বিরুদ্ধে ফৌজদারী মিলিত করিবেক তাহার উক্ত স্থানে উক্ত সময়ে হাজির থাকিয়া মোকদ্দমা করে ইতি।

জর্জ ইউল,

শরীফ।

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

No. 1600.—*The 5th March 1886.*—Assistant Surgeon Soorjee Narain Singh, Teacher of Materia Medica and Medical Jurisprudence, Medical School, Dacca, is allowed leave for two months and six days, under section 72, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from 10th April 1886.

No. 1602.—*The 5th March 1886.*—Assistant Surgeon Kamikha Nath Acharjee, Teacher of Medicine and Midwifery, Medical School, Dacca, is allowed leave for two months and six days, under section 72, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from 10th April 1886.

A. J. COWIE, M.D.,
Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

THE REVEREND GRAHAM SANDBERG, B.A., of Trinity College, Dublin, Junior Chaplain, has been appointed by the Lord Bishop of Calcutta a Surrogate in the Diocese for granting episcopal licenses of marriage.

F. J. FERGUSON, *Registrar.*

DIOCESAN REGISTRY OFFICE, Calcutta, the 5th March 1886.

TREASURY NOTICES.

COVENANTED DEPUTY COLLECTOR MR. L. HARE has been placed in charge of the Burdwan Treasury, and is authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

E. E. LOWIS, *Commissioner.*

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, BURDWAN DIVISION, the 2nd March 1886.

DEPUTY COLLECTOR BABOO POORNA CHUNDRA GOOPTA has been placed in charge of the Pubna Treasury from 15th February 1886, and authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

HARI MOHON CHANDRA, *Personal Assistant.*

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, RAJSHAHYE DIVISION, RAMPORE BEAULEAH, the 6th March 1886.

UNCOVENANTED DEPUTY COLLECTOR MR. E. M. REILY has been placed in charge of the Chumparun Treasury, and is authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

F. M. HALLIDAY, *Commissioner, Patna Division.*

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Subordinate Educational Service.

The 3rd March 1886.—Baboo Lok Nath Chakravarti, B.A., Second Master of the Rajshahye Collegiate School (class VI), is allowed leave of absence for two weeks, under sections 128 and 129, chapter X of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 15th February last.

The 5th March 1886.—In modification of the orders of the 28th December 1885, granting Baboo Beni Madhab Mukerjea, Fourth Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction (class V), leave of absence for two months, under section 72, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 19th November last, leave of absence for four months, under sections 128 and 129, chapter X of the Civil Leave Code, is granted to him, with effect from the 1st December 1885.

In modification of the orders of the 5th January 1886, Baboo Raj Krishna Gupta, Sixth Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction (class VI), is appointed to act in class V, with effect from the 1st December 1885, *vice* Baboo Beni Madhab Mukerjea, on leave.

In modification of the orders of the 5th January 1886, Baboo Suresh Chandra Deb, Ninth Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction (class VII), is appointed to act in class VI, with effect from the 1st December 1885, *vice* Baboo Raj Krishna Gupta.

In modification of the orders of the 5th January 1886, Baboo Surendra Nath Banerjea, Seventeenth Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction, is appointed to act in class VII, with effect from the 1st December 1885, *vice* Baboo Suresh Chandra Deb.

The 8th March 1886.—Baboo Pitamber Day, Second Master of the Howrah Zillah School (class V), is allowed leave of absence for seven weeks, under sections 128 and 129, chapter X of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of that granted to him under the orders of the 16th December last.

CHARLES H. TAWNEY.

NOTIFICATION OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE.

No. 268B.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Fourth Sale of Opium, the Provision of 1883-84 and 1884-85, will be held at the Government Opium Sale-room, No. 2, Bankshall-street, on Monday, the 5th April 1886, at 11 A.M., and will comprise 4,500 chests, viz.:—

	Chests.
Opium manufactured at the Patna Factory of season 1883-84 ...	2,350
Do. do. at the Ghazee pore Factory consisting of	
1,743 chests of season 1883-84 and 407 chests of 1884-85 ...	2,150
Total ...	4,500

2nd. The general conditions of the sale now advertised will be the same as usual. They may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 30th November 1885, and published in the *Government and Exchange Gazettes*, or on personal application at the office of the Board of Revenue.

3rd. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 10th and 20th April 1886, respectively, that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes, or other public securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the sale-room will be received after 1-30 P.M. of Saturday, the 10th April 1886, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 3-30 P.M. of Tuesday, the 20th April 1886.

4th. In addition to the quantity above advertised for sale, the following quantities, more or less, of the opium manufactured at the Patna and Ghazee pore Factories will be brought to sale up to December next about the dates specified below. The Board of Revenue, however, reserve to themselves the right of altering these dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so:—

DATES.	Manufactured at the Patna Factory, about chests.	Manufactured at the Ghazee pore Factory, about chests.	Total, about chests.
On or about Monday, 3rd May 1886	2,350	2,150	4,500
On or about Thursday, 3rd June „	2,350	2,150	4,500
On or about Monday, 5th July „	2,350	2,150	4,500
On or about Wednesday, 4th August „	2,350	2,150	4,500
On or about Thursday, 2nd September „	2,350	2,150	4,500
On or about Wednesday, 22nd „ „	2,350	2,150	4,500
On or about Wednesday, 3rd November „	2,350	2,150	4,500
On or about Thursday, 2nd December „	2,350	2,150	4,500
Total ...	18,800	17,200	36,000

By order of the Board of Revenue, L.P.,

C. A. SAMUELLS, *Offg. Secretary.*

BOARD OF REVENUE, L.P., Fort William, the 2nd March 1886.

Statement showing the Importation of Salt (Private Property) in Bond and Afloat on the River Hooghly subject to Customs Duty on the 28th February 1886.

DESCRIPTION OF SALT.	Government golahs.	Private golahs.	Afloat.	Total.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Liverpool Punga	64,959	.....	9,09,463	9,74,422
Italian Kurkutch	2,65,274	.....	45,749	3,11,023
Bombay ditto	35,498	.....	23,553	59,051
Arabian and Persian Gulfs Kurkutch and Muscat Rock ...	1,19,818	.....	.....	1,19,818
Total ...	4,85,549	.....	9,78,765	14,64,314

By order of the Board of Revenue, L. P.,

J. S. ARMSTRONG, *Collector of Customs.*

CUSTOM HOUSE, CALCUTTA, the 8th March 1886.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17, 1886.

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PART I.

Orders and Notifications by the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal,
the High Court, Government Treasury, &c.

ORDERS BY THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

No. 1334A.

GENERAL.—*The 8th March 1886*—Baboo Gogan Chunder Das, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Pooree, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under section 4 of Act VII (B.C.) of 1880 in that district.

GENERAL.—*The 11th March 1886*.—Mr. F. F. Handley, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Midnapore, is allowed furlough for nine months, under section 50, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 24th instant.

Baboo Gopal Chunder Mookerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, is posted to the sudder station of the Balasore district.

The 14th March 1886.—Mr. J. Boxwell, c.s., has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for two months and twenty-four days.

The 15th March 1886.—The following gentlemen are appointed to be members of the Central Examination Committee for conducting the half-yearly departmental examination of Assistant Magistrates and others:—

Mr. H. Beveridge.
 „ J. G. Charles.
 „ C. M. W. Brett.

Mr. H. F. J. T. Maguire.
 „ M. Finucane.
 The Hon'ble Moulyie Abdul Jubbar.

Mr. J. Ware Edgar, c.s.i., c.s., reported his departure from India, on furlough, on the 1st instant.

The 16th March 1886.—Baboo Radhica Lal Shome, Sub-Deputy Collector, Nattore, Rajshahye, is allowed leave for one month and twenty days, under section 72, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. W. Maude, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Tajpore, Durbhunga, is transferred to Patna, and is appointed to have charge of the Barh sub-division of that district.

This cancels the order of the 9th instant, appointing Baboo Bemola Churn Bhatta-charjee to have charge of the Barh sub-division.

Baboo Purna Chandra Nag, Temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, Orissa Division, is posted to Khoorda in Pooree.

Baboo Purna Chandra Nag is vested with the powers of a Deputy Collector.

Moulyie Syed Ameer Hossein, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Sealdah, on leave, is appointed to act as Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, during the absence, on furlough, of Mr. B. L. Gupta, or until further orders.

Dr. E. W. Chambers is appointed to be Coroner of Calcutta, *vice* Mr. B. L. Gupta.

POLICE.—*The 15th March 1886.*—In supersession of the order dated the 12th January 1886, Mr. F. Wilcox, District Superintendent of Police, Backergunge, is allowed leave for fifteen days, under section 72, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he availed himself of it.

ECCLESIASTICAL.—*The 12th March 1886.*—The Revd. A. L. Mitchell, Chaplain of Howrah, is appointed to be Chaplain of Dum-Dum with effect from the 22nd instant.

The 16th March 1886.—The services of the Revd. J. O'F. Willcocks, Officiating Chaplain of Darjeeling, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department with effect from the 28th February 1886.

REGISTRATION.—*The 11th March 1886.*—Baboo Dwarkanath Ghosal, Officiating Rural Sub-Registrar of Jagatbullabpore, in the district of Howrah, is confirmed in that appointment.

EDUCATION.—*The 16th March 1886.*—Mr. A. E. Gough, Professor in the Presidency College, is appointed to act in class II of the Bengal Educational Service, with effect from the 3rd February 1886, *vice* Mr. A. M. Nash, on leave.

Mr. S. Robson, Professor in the Hooghly College, is appointed to act in class III of the Bengal Educational Service, with effect from the 3rd February 1886, *vice* Mr. A. E. Gough.

Dr. Prasanna Kumar Roy, Professor in the Dacca College, is appointed to act in class III of the Bengal Educational Service, with effect from the 31st January 1886, *vice* Pundit Mahesh Chandra Nyayaratna, c.i.e., on leave.

OPIMUM.—*The 16th March 1886.*—Mr. H. Osborne, Sub-Deputy Opium Agent of Basti, on furlough, is appointed to be Sub-Deputy Opium Agent of Rai Barielly.

Mr. A. C. Bryson, Assistant Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, Muttra, is appointed to act as Sub-Deputy Opium Agent of Rai Barielly, during the absence, on furlough, of Mr. H. Osborne, or until further orders.

Mr. P. J. Luard, Sub-Deputy Opium Agent of Aligarh, is appointed to be Sub-Deputy Opium Agent of Basti.

Mr. C. M. Jerdon, Officiating Sub-Deputy Opium Agent of Aligarh, is confirmed in that appointment.

MEDICAL.—*The 15th March 1886.*—Surgeon D. G. Crawford, Officiating Resident Surgeon, Medical College Hospital, acted as Civil Surgeon of Hazaribagh from the afternoon of the 24th February to the forenoon of the 1st March 1886.

The 16th March 1886.—Surgeon-Major J. O'Brien, Civil Surgeon of Burdwan, is appointed to act as Professor of Surgical and Descriptive Anatomy, Medical College, Calcutta, during the absence, on furlough, of Surgeon-Major D. O'C. Raye, or until further orders.

Surgeon-Major C. J. W. Meadows, Officiating Civil Surgeon of Hazaribagh, is appointed to act as Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of the Medical School, Dacca, during the absence, on deputation, of Surgeon-Major A. Crombie, or until further orders.

Surgeon J. Moorhead, Civil Surgeon of Mymensingh, is appointed to act as Civil Surgeon of Hazaribagh, during the absence, on furlough, of Surgeon R. Cobb, or until further orders.

Surgeon D. G. Crawford, Officiating Resident Surgeon, Medical College Hospital, is appointed to act as Civil Surgeon of Mymensingh, during the absence, on deputation, of Surgeon J. Moorhead, or until further orders.

Surgeon J. Clarke, Second Resident Surgeon, Presidency General Hospital, acted as Civil Surgeon of Mymensingh from the 11th to the 23rd February 1886, both days inclusive.

Surgeon-Major G. C. Roy, Civil Surgeon, Beerbhoom, is appointed to act as Civil Surgeon of Burdwan, during the absence, on deputation, of Surgeon-Major J. O'Brien, or until further orders.

The following notification is republished from the *Assam Gazette* :—

No. 70.—*The 1st March 1886.*—Mr. P. C. Lyon, Assistant Commissioner, on being relieved of the duties of Personal Assistant to the Chief Commissioner of Assam, is transferred to the Sibsagar district and posted to the head-quarter station.

F. B. PEACOCK,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

RESOLUTION.

Dated the 16th March 1886.

Of the ten gentlemen who were successful at the examination for admission to the Subordinate Executive Service held in January 1886, the following will be attached as Probationers to the districts mentioned opposite their names:—

Baboo Sarada Prasad Sarkar, M.A., Shahabad.
 „ Girendra Chandra Banerjee, B.A., Hooghly.
 „ Hiralal Banerjee, B.A., 24-Pergunnahs.
 „ Bangsidhar Banerjee, B.L., Howrah.
 „ Srish Chandra Ghose, B.L., Midnapore.
 „ Nityananda Bhar, M.A., Chittagong.
 „ Tara Prasanna Acharjya, B.A., Rajshahye.
 „ Monmohan Chakravarti, M.A., Cuttack.

They will be employed on any general duties tending to qualify them for the public service, and during the time of their probationary period will receive each Rs. 50 a month as subsistence allowance. They will have no official status, and will be vested with no criminal or revenue powers, but many ways of utilizing their services will no doubt suggest themselves to Commissioners and district officers. The main object to be kept in view should be to afford them an opportunity of acquiring as much experience as possible of a practical and useful character. These gentlemen will be appointed to fill vacancies in the Subordinate Executive Service, as they occur, according to the order in which their names are placed.

The remaining two successful candidates, viz. Baboo Ganga Churn Chatterjee, M.A., and Baboo Grish Chunder Dutt, B.A., are already in the public service, drawing salaries higher than they would draw as probationers. The Lieutenant-Governor therefore will not disturb them in their present appointments.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

Ordered also that a copy of the Resolution be forwarded to each of the gentlemen named above for information.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

F. B. PEACOCK,

Chief Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 16th March 1886.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 3(9) of Act II of 1886, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to appoint Mr. G. M. Goodricke to be a Collector for the purposes of the Act in the following places, that is to say—

- (1) In the district of Calcutta;
- (2) In so much of the district of the 24-Pergunnahs as is under the jurisdiction of the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta; and
- (3) In so much of the district of Hooghly as is comprised within the limits of the municipality of Howrah.

This notification supersedes the orders, dated the 9th March 1886, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 10th idem, page 192, Part I.

R. H. WILSON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 16th March 1886.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 40 of the Income Tax Act, II of 1886, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to vest the Covenanted Deputy Collector of Howrah with the powers of a Commissioner under section 27 of the Act, to hear appeals in so much of the district of Hooghly as is comprised within the limits of the municipality of Howrah.

R. H. WILSON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 16th March 1886.—Mr. W. H. Grimley is appointed, until further orders, to be Commissioner of Income Tax in Bengal, and will act under the instructions of the Board of Revenue.

R. H. WILSON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 10th March 1886.—It is hereby notified, under section 19 of the Indian Forest Act (VII of 1878), that the following blocks of land in the Darjeeling district, which, in the notification under section 4 of that Act, dated 6th September 1885, published at page 895, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of 16th idem, it was proposed to constitute "Reserved Forests," shall, from the 30th March 1886, be "Reserved Forests" under the said Act:—

DISTRICT.	Pergunnah or other sub-division.	Name of forest.	BOUNDARIES.
Darjeeling ...	Hill Territory ...	Rinchingtongdhara (north).	North-west.—A feeder of the Pachimjhora. North-east and South-east.—A demarcated line from a point on the feeder of the Pachimjhora abovementioned, first in a south-easterly and then in a south-westerly direction till it meets the boundary of the Hill Cart Road location. South-west.—A demarcated line running in a north-westerly direction along the boundary of the Hill Cart Road location till it meets the feeder of the Pachimjhora, which forms the north-west boundary.
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Rinchingtongdhara (south).	West and North.—A demarcated line running approximately in a north-easterly direction up the Rinchingtong spur; then in an easterly direction to the Runumjhora. East and South.—The Runumjhora to the boundary of the Hill Cart Road location; then that boundary to a point on the Rinchingtong spur.

P. NOLAN,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 12th March 1886.—In supersession of notification dated the 17th November 1882, the gentlemen below named are appointed, under sections 4 and 5 of Act VI (B.C.) of 1880, to be Drainage Commissioners for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the Act in connection with the reclamation and improvement of the Bheel Dokra, in the Baraset sub-division of district 24-Pergunnahs:—

Baboo Hari Narayan Roy, Chairman.	} Members.
„ Kali Dass Bhattacharjee.	
„ Russick Lal Ghose.	
„ Mathura Nath Ghose.	
„ Koilash Chunder Roy.	
„ Sashi Bhusan Chatterjee.	
„ Hari Shahye Mukerjee.	
„ Behari Lal Mittra.	
„ Grish Chunder Roy.	

P. NOLAN,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Rules under Act II of 1836, an act for imposing a tax on income derived from sources other than agriculture.

IN exercise of the powers conferred upon him by clause 17 of the rules prescribed by the Governor-General in Council under Act II of 1836, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to make the following rules, to have effect in the territories administered by him, in addition to the rules contained in annexure Z, which have been promulgated by the Governor-General in Council:—

1. Subject to the restrictions hereafter mentioned, the powers and functions conferred and imposed by the Act and these rules shall be severally exercised by the Board of Revenue, the Commissioners of Divisions, the Commissioner of Income Tax, who will act under the instructions of the Board, the Collectors of districts, and Collectors and Deputy Collectors appointed for the purposes of the Act.

2. In the assessment and collection of the tax the Collector of the district will be subject to the control of the Commissioner of the Division and the Board of Revenue.

3. The Collector will retain in his own hands the general supervision of the operations under the Act; but, except in Calcutta, the immediate control and direction of the work will be entrusted to a Deputy Collector specially appointed by Government, who will be termed the Income Tax Deputy Collector, and will exercise the powers of a Collector under the Act.

4. The Board of Revenue will appoint one or more assessors in each district, who, except in Calcutta, will carry on the general work of assessment under the immediate orders of the Income-tax Deputy Collector.

5. The Commissioner of Income-tax, subject to the Board's control, will be entrusted with the administrative working of the Act.

6. No assessment amounting to rupees two hundred and fifty or upwards shall be made by the Income-tax Deputy Collector, but by the Collector of the district.

7. The power of hearing and passing orders on petitions of objection, under section 26 of the Act, shall not be exercised by Income-tax Deputy Collectors, except in cases where the amount of assessment to which the petition relates is less than rupees two hundred and fifty.

8. The forms to be used under the Act shall be those contained in the schedule annexed to these rules. Consistently with these rules, the Commissioner of Income Tax may alter these forms, or prescribe other forms as may from time to time be required. Forms of returns will be supplied by the Collector free of charge to persons requiring them.

9. Every return made under the Act by a local authority, company, public body or association, or private employer, shall be subscribed by the person making it with a declaration that it is correctly prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

10. In the case of a company, public body or association, mentioned in sections 9 and 10 of the Act, the Collector may cause a general notice in form E to be published, inviting the principal officer of such company, public body or association, when submitting the return of salaries, annuities, pensions and gratuities which he is required by section 10 to furnish to the Collector on or before the fifteenth day of April each year, to state whether he is willing to collect the tax due from the persons included in the return, and to forward the amount to the Collector on condition of being allowed a remission of a portion of the amount payable on the terms specified in rule 13 below. The person making the return may subscribe on the return his assent to this arrangement. The return will be in form IB.

11. After the receipt by him of the return mentioned in section 10, the Collector may issue a special notice in form F to the person making the return, inviting him to state whether he is willing to collect the tax due from the persons included in the return, and to forward the amount to the Collector on condition of his being allowed a remission of a portion of the amount payable on the terms specified in rule 13, below. The person making the return may subscribe on the return his assent to this arrangement. The return will be in form IB.

12. The Collector may further cause a general notice in form G to be published, inviting every private employer to deliver, or cause to be delivered to the Collector within a time to be specified, a return in form IB of the salaries as pensions, annuities and gratuities payable or paid to persons in his employ or pay, and to state, when submitting the return, whether he is willing, to collect the tax due from the persons included in the return, and to forward the amount to the Collector, on condition of his being allowed a remission of a portion of the amount payable on the terms specified in rule 13 below. The person making the return may subscribe on the return his assent to this arrangement.

13. In the cases in which the agreement referred to in the three last preceding rules is entered into between him and the person making the return, the Collector is hereby empowered to grant a remission of 5 per cent., if the yearly amount of tax payable by the person included in the return is paid in a lump sum on or before the 15th July, or a remission of 3 per cent. if the amount is paid in four equal instalments on or before the 15th of May, August, November and February respectively; or a remission of one per cent. if the amount is paid in monthly instalments on or before the 7th of each month. Whenever this agreement is entered into, the Collector shall grant an authority in form H to the person making the return to collect the tax payable by the persons included in the return.

14. In the event of any alteration in the course of the year either in the number of persons employed, or in the rate of salary, pension or annuity mentioned in a return, the person making the return, or his successor in office, shall, if required, send notice of such alteration to the Collector, but such requisition shall not be made in the case of a private employer.

15. The list mentioned in section 16, sub-section 3, shall be filed in the office of the Collector of the district, and in Calcutta, in the office of the Collector, 4, Bankshall Street. The list may be filed in parts as each part is prepared, but there should be a separate notification in form K for each part, and each part should be signed by the Collector and bear the date specified in the notification which relates to it. The list to be filed shall be prepared in English, and the Register of assesses in such form as may be prescribed by the Board of Revenue shall be deemed to be the list, if the Collector thinks fit to adopt it as such instead of filing a separate list.

16. Each part shall be closed on the date specified on the notification which relates to it, and no fresh names shall be added to the part after that date.

17. The list to be published and the notification prefixed thereto shall be in the language of the district to which they refer, but the Collector, if he thinks fit, may also publish them in English.

18. The publication of the list, or part or parts thereof, and of the notification mentioned in section 16, sub-section (5), shall be made in villages by affixing them at the nearest post-office, or in some conspicuous part of the village, and in towns either by affixing them at the municipal office, or by means of a notice in a local newspaper, informing the public that the list is open for inspection at the office of the Collector, whichever mode of publication the Collector may think fit to adopt. The publication in Calcutta, its suburbs, and Howrah shall be made by means of a notice to be affixed at the police-stations, informing the public that the list is open for inspection at the office of the Collector, and by a similar notice in the *Calcutta and Exchange Gazettes*.

19. In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by section 18 of Act II of 1886, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased—

- (a) to give a general authority to Collectors to include in a list under section 16 any person who is liable to be served with a notice under section 17 instead of or in addition to serving him with such a notice, and to serve a notice under section 17 in form L on any person liable to be included in a list under section 16 instead of or in addition to including him in such a list in cases in which they may consider it advisable to do so;
- (b) to give a general authority to Collectors to publish, in any manner which may be most suitable, a general notice in form M; and
- (c) to authorise the Collector in Calcutta to cause a special notice in form N to be served on any person chargeable under Part IV of the second schedule of the Act, inviting him to deliver or cause to be delivered to the Collector, or at the Collector's office, within a time to be specified in the notice, which shall not be less than seven days, a return in form IIB of his yearly income. A form of the return will accompany the notice.

20. During the first year of the operation of the Act—

- (a) A person, who has been assessed under Part I of the second schedule of the Act, shall not be again assessed in respect of his income chargeable under Part IV, where the amount of such income is less than Rs. 500 per annum.
- (b) A person, whose income under Parts I and IV is less than five hundred rupees per annum respectively, shall not be liable under Part IV by reason of his aggregate income under these two parts being in excess of five hundred rupees per annum.

21. The tax chargeable under Part IV may be paid in two equal instalments where the amount is rupees fifty or upwards, and the instalments shall be payable on the sixtieth day from the date specified in the notification under section 16, or in the notice under section 17 of the Act, as the case may be, and on the 1st of October respectively. Where no instalments are allowed, the tax shall be payable on the first of these dates.

22. An application to compound the tax should be made before the 1st July in each year, and may be admitted on the average income of not less than three years as the Collector may direct. The term of the composition shall not exceed three years. The agreement to compound shall be in form O, and shall be executed in duplicate, each copy being signed by the Collector and the person compounding. One copy shall be delivered to the person compounding, and the other copy shall remain with the Collector.

23. Subject to the following conditions, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to delegate the powers vested in him under section 47, sub-section 5, to the Board of Revenue. When any company, firm, or person has several places of business in more than one district, the assessment of such company, firm, or person need only be made in the district in which the principal place of business is situate. When any company, firm, or person liable to assessment is known to carry on business in any other district, the Collector must communicate with the Collector of that other district in order to the formation of an estimate of the annual profits of such company, firm, or person, and the determination of the principal place of business. In the event of any dispute arising regarding the district in which the principal place of business is situated, the Collectors will, if their districts are situated in the same division, refer the question for the decision of the Commissioner, otherwise they will apply direct to the Board for orders. As a general rule the ordinary place of residence of the person assessed, and in the case of a company or firm the ordinary place of residence of the head acting manager or partner, shall be held to be the principal place of business of such company, firm, or person. Residence in the suburbs or neighbourhood of Calcutta shall, when the business is carried on in Calcutta, be taken to be residence in Calcutta.

R. H. WILSON,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

SCHEDULE OF FORMS.

(RULE 8.)

Form.	Reference.	Description.
A	Rule 2 of rules prescribed by Government of India in Notification No. 593, dated 5th February 1886.	Return made by the principal officer of every local authority, company, public body, or association under section 10 of the Act.
B	Rule 9 ditto ...	Certificates referred to in the second column of Part III of Schedule II of the Act.
C	" 9 ditto ...	
D	" 10 ditto ...	
		Certificates in support of a claim under section 5, sub-section (1), clause (c) of the Act.

The above forms are prescribed by the Government of India, and the following by the Government of Bengal.

E	Rule 10	...	General notice to the principal officer of a company, public body, or association mentioned in sections 9 and 10 of the Act.
F	" 11	...	Special notice to ditto ditto.
G	" 12	...	General notice to a private employer mentioned in section 9 of the Act.
H	" 13	...	Authority to a company, public body, or association, or private employer, mentioned in sections 9 and 10 of the Act, to collect the tax from the persons included in return IB.
J	Section 12 of the Act		Notice to the principal officer of a company to produce accounts.
K	Rule 15	...	General notification under section 16 of the Act.
L	" 19	...	Special notice under section 17 of the Act.
M	" 19	...	General notice under section 18, sub-section (1), clause (b) of the Act.
N	" 19	...	Special notice under section 18, sub-section 1, clause (c) of the Act.
O	" 22	...	Agreement of composition under section 31 of the Act.
P	Section 41 of the Act		Special notice to furnish information respecting lodgers and employés.
Q	" 42	...	Special notice to trustees, agents, &c.
R	" 43	...	Ditto ditto.

Returns.

IB	Rules 10, 11 and 12...		Return made by a company, public body, or association, or private employer, mentioned in sections 9 and 10 of the Act.
IIB	" 19	...	Return under section 18, sub-section (1), clauses (b) and (c) of the Act, of income accruing and arising in British India.

Form E.

GENERAL NOTICE UNDER RULE 10.

To

THE principal officer of every company, public body or association, mentioned in section 10 of Act II of 1886, an Act for imposing a tax on income derived from other sources than agriculture, is invited to state, when submitting the return of salaries, annuities, pensions and gratuities, which he is required by section 10 to deliver or cause to be delivered to the Collector on or before the 15th day of April each year, whether he is willing to collect the tax due from the persons included in the return, and to forward the amount to the Collector on condition of being allowed a remission of a portion of the amount payable on the terms specified below.

A remission of five per cent. will be granted if the yearly amount of tax is paid in a lump sum on or before the 15th July, or a remission of three per cent. will be granted if the amount is paid in four equal instalments on or before the 15th of May, August, November, and February respectively, or a remission of one per cent. will be granted if the amount is paid in monthly instalments on or before the 7th of each month.

In the event of his agreeing to this arrangement, the person making the return should sign an agreement to that effect at the foot of the return.

The Form of return can be obtained free of cost at the Collector's Office.

Form F.

NOTICE UNDER RULE 11.

To

WITH reference to the return of salaries, annuities, pensions and gratuities which you have submitted to me under section 10 of Act II of 1886, you are hereby invited to state whether you are willing to collect the tax due from the persons included in the return, and to forward the amount to me on condition of being allowed a remission of a portion of the amount payable on the term specified below.

A remission of five per cent. will be granted if the yearly amount of tax is paid in a lump sum on or before the 15th July; or a remission of three per cent. will be granted if the amount is paid in four equal instalments on or before the 15th of May, August, November, and February respectively; or a remission of one per cent. will be granted if the amount is paid in monthly instalments on or before the 7th of each month.

In the event of your agreeing to this arrangement, you are requested to attend at my office on or before the _____ for the purpose of signing an agreement to that effect at the foot of the return.

Form G.

GENERAL NOTICE UNDER RULE 12.

To

WITH reference to section 9 of Act II of 1886, an Act for imposing a tax on income derived from sources other than agriculture, every private employer is invited to deliver, or cause to be delivered to me, or at my office, on or before the _____, a return in the form given below of the salaries, pensions, annuities and gratuities of the persons in his employ or pay, and to state, when submitting the return, whether he will undertake to collect the tax due from the persons included in the return, and to forward the amount to me on condition of being allowed a remission of a portion of the amount payable on the terms specified below.

A remission of five per cent. will be granted if the yearly amount of tax is paid in a lump sum on or before the 15th July; or a remission of three per cent. will be granted if the amount is paid in four equal instalments on or before the 15th of May, August, November and February, respectively; or a remission of one per cent. will be granted if the amount is paid in monthly instalments on or before the 7th of each month.

In the event of his agreeing to this arrangement, the person making the return should sign an agreement to that effect at the foot of the return.

The form of the return can be obtained free of cost at the Collector's office.

FORM H UNDER RULE 13.

Authority to a company, public body or association, or private employer, mentioned in sections 9 and 10 of the Act, to collect the tax from the persons included in Return IB.

FROM

THE COLLECTOR OF

To

SIR,

I AM in receipt of your return, Form IB, dated the 188 , and in consideration of the declaration and conditions therein contained I hereby authorize you to collect Rs. from the persons included in the return, being the amount of tax payable by them collectively under Part I of schedule II of Act II of 1886 for the year 1886-87. The amount should be paid to me [here state number of instalments and dates of payment].

Collector of

Form J.

NOTICE UNDER SECTION 12, ACT II OF 1886, TO THE PRINCIPAL OFFICER OF A
COMPANY TO PRODUCE ACCOUNTS.

To

THE PRINCIPAL OFFICER OF

COMPANY.

You are hereby required under the provisions of the abovenamed section
on the of to (attend at this office
and) produce or cause to be produced for my inspection, the account books of
the Company for the year

Dated

Collector.

Form K.

GENERAL NOTIFICATION UNDER SECTION 16.

(Rule 15.)

THE persons named in the annexed list [or, for Calcutta, in the list which is open for inspection at the Collector's office, 4, Bankshall Street,] are hereby informed that they have been assessed under Part IV of the second schedule of Act II of 1883 for the financial year 1886-87, according to the particulars specified therein, and they are hereby required to pay the amount of the tax to _____ at _____ within sixty days from the date hereof, or to apply to me within thirty days, from such date to have the assessment reduced or cancelled, failing which they will be proceeded against as the law provides.

[For Calcutta, omit the remaining portion.]

Particulars.

	2	3	4		
mes.	Sources of income.	Places and districts where the income accrues.	Amount to be paid.		
			Rs.	A.	P.
		Total ...			

Form M.

GENERAL NOTICE UNDER SECTION 18, SUB-SECTION 1, CLAUSE (b).
(Rule 19.)

THE public are hereby informed that Act II of 1886, an Act for imposing a tax on income derived from sources other than agriculture, will come into operation on the 1st April next, and that all incomes derived from sources other than agriculture will be liable to taxation from that date. Every person chargeable under Part IV of schedule II of the Act is invited to deliver, or cause to be delivered to the Collector, on or before the 1st April, a return in form IIB below, giving details of his income according to the instructions on the return.

The form of return can be obtained free of cost at the Collector's office.

Form N.

SPECIAL NOTICE UNDER SECTION 18, SUB SECTION I, CLAUSE C.
(Rule 19.)

To

You are hereby requested to deliver, or cause to be delivered to me or at my office, within fifteen days from this date, a return in the accompanying form II B, giving details of your income according to the instructions contained thereon.

Form O.

AGREEMENT OF COMPOSITION UNDER SECTION 31.

(Rule 22.)

WHEREAS an assessment of the tax on profits and gains, chargeable under Act II of 1836, has been duly made by the Collector of acting in the execution of the said Act upon of in the sum of and amounting in the whole to the sum of for the year ending on the day of 188 . And the said is desirous of compounding for the said tax as allowed by the said Act, for the term hereinafter mentioned. The Collector of acting in the execution of the said Act, has by virtue, and in pursuance of the power and authority thereby given to in this behalf, contracted and agreed with the said and the said has agreed with the said Collector for a composition for the said tax chargeable, or which may become chargeable, upon him under the said tax during the term of year to be computed from the day of . And the following are the terms of such composition, that is to say

The said his heirs, executors, or administrators shall and will pay to the Secretary of State in Council at the Government Treasury at for the purposes of Act II of 1836, in each and every year of the said term, the sum of being the amount of the said assessment.

Dated

Form Q.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO TRUSTEES, AGENTS, &C., UNDER SECTION 42.

To

You are hereby required to deliver, or cause to be delivered to me or at my office, within ten days from this date, a statement of the names of the persons for or of whom you are trustee, guardian, curator, committee of agent.

• Failure to deliver this statement, or the delivery of a false statement, will render you liable to the penalty provided in sections 176 and 177 of the Penal Code.

Dated

Collector.

Form R.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO TRUSTEES, AGENTS, &C., UNDER SECTION 43.

To

You are hereby required to deliver, or cause to be delivered to me or at my office, within fifteen days from this date, a return in the accompanying form 11B giving details of the income in respect whereof you are chargeable on account of [name of person] in your capacity as [here state whether trustee, guardian, &c.]

Failure to deliver this return, or the delivery of a false return, will render you liable to the penalty provided in sections 176 and 177 of the Penal Code.

• *Dated*

Collector.

INSTRUCTIONS.

1. In the case of a firm, the ordinary designation of the firm should be entered in column 1.

2. If the person or firm making the return has several places of residence or business, they should be all mentioned in column 2, the principal place of residence or business being specified.

3. Columns 3 and 4 are intended to show all sources and amounts of income not included in Part I, Part II and Part III of the second schedule of the Act, and therefore the following sources of income should not be entered in the return:—

- (a) Salary, annuity, pension or gratuity;
- (b) Profits of Companies;
- (c) Interest on securities;

but where the person making the return at the time of making it has not already been assessed in respect of an amount of salary, annuity, pension or gratuity payable to him, he should include such amount in columns 3 and 4.

4. The income to be specified should be the income which has accrued during the year ending on the day on which the accounts were last made up. If they were not made up between the 31st March 1885 and the 31st March 1886, then the income during the year ending with 31st March 1886 should be stated.

5. In column 5 should be entered the year or portion of the year during which the income or profit has accrued.

6. In the case of a firm or a Hindu undivided family, the shares need not be separately mentioned, but where a member of such firm or family is in receipt of an income independent of the firm or family, such income should be entered separately in column 7.

7. Section 5 of the Act which contains a list of the sources of income exempt from assessment is here reproduced for the guidance of the person making the return.

Exceptions. 5. (i) Nothing in section 4 shall render liable to the tax—

(a) any rent or revenue derived from land which is used for agricultural purposes and is either assessed to land revenue or subject to a local rate assessed and collected by officials of the Government, as such; or

(b) any income derived from—

(i) agriculture, or

(ii) the performance by a cultivator or receiver of rent-in-kind of any process ordinarily employed by a cultivator or receiver of rent-in-kind to render the produce raised or received by him fit to be taken to market, or

(iii) the sale by a cultivator or receiver of rent-in-kind of the produce raised or received by him, when he does not keep a shop or stall for the sale of such produce; or

(c) any building owned and occupied by the receiver of the rent or revenue of any such land as is referred to in clause (a), or by the cultivator, or the receiver of rent-in-kind, of any land with respect to which or the produce whereof of any operation mentioned in clause (b) is carried on:

Provided that the building is on or in the immediate vicinity of the land, and is a building which the receiver of the rent or revenue, or the cultivator or the receiver of the rent-in-kind, by reason of his connection with the land, requires as a dwelling-house, or as a store-house, factory or other out-building; or

(d) any profits of a shipping company incorporated or registered out of British India and having its principal place of business out of India and its ships ordinarily engaged in sea-going traffic out of Indian waters; or

(e) any income derived from property solely employed for religious or public charitable purposes; or

(f) any income which a person enjoys as a member of a company or of a firm or of a Hindu undivided family when the company or the firm or the family is liable to the tax; or,

(g) subject to any conditions and restrictions which may be prescribed in this behalf, such portion, not exceeding one-sixth of the income in respect whereof a person would, but for this exception, be chargeable under this Act, as is deducted from the salary of the person under the authority or with the permission of the Government for the purpose of securing a deferred annuity to him or a provision to his wife or children after his death or is paid by the person to an insurance company in respect of an insurance or deferred annuity on his own life or on the life of his wife; or

(h) any interest on stock-notes; or

(i) the salary of any officer, warrant officer, non-commissioned officer or private of Her Majesty's Forces or of Her Majesty's Indian Forces who is not in an employment which, according to the ordinary practice, is held in indifferently by military persons and civilians, and whose salary does not exceed five hundred rupees per mensem; or

(j) any person whose income from all sources is less than five hundred rupees per annum.

(2) An officer or servant is not exempt from taxation under this Act by reason only of the income of his employer being exempt therefrom under this section.

Annexure Z.

ASSESSED TAXES.

No. 593.

The 5th February 1886.

IN exercise of the powers conferred upon him by Act II of 1886, and of all other power enabling him in this behalf, the Honourable the President in Council is pleased to make the following rules under the said Act:—

1. The time within which amounts deducted from salary, annuity, pension, or gratuity paid by a local authority under section 8, sub-section (1) of the Act must be paid to the credit of the Government of India is fixed at one week from the date of payment of the salary, pension, annuity, or gratuity. The payment to the credit of the Government shall be made by remitting the amount to the Collector with a statement giving the following particulars for each person from whom the tax has been realised:—

- (1) Name.
- (2) Period for which the salary has been paid.
- (3) Amount of salary paid.
- (4) Amount of tax.

2. The return required by section 10 of the Act shall be in Form A hereto appended.

3. Any sums, such as payments to regimental mess or band funds or the like, compulsorily stopped from salary by the orders, or with the approval, of Government, shall be deducted from the salary previous to assessment.

A portion of salary withheld in pursuance of an order of a Court is not a sum compulsorily stopped from salary within the meaning of this rule.

4. A deduction made from the amount of salary, pension, or annuity liable to assessment on account of a payment made to a life insurance company must be supported by the receipt of the insurance company for the payment and a copy thereof. When the deduction is claimed by a servant of the Government, or of a local authority, the officer paying the salary, pension, or annuity will compare the original receipt with the copy, return the original, and attach the copy to the salary, pension or annuity bill if the payee is a Government servant, and to the statement forwarded with the amount of the tax realised under Rule 1, if the payee is a servant of a local authority.

Where the Collector is satisfied that the original receipt of the insurance company cannot be produced without an amount of delay, expense, or inconvenience which, under the circumstances of the case, would be unreasonable, he may accept such other proof of payment of the premium as he may deem sufficient.

5. The amounts exempted from assessment by section 5, sub-section (1), clause (g) of the Act and by rule 4 above shall not be deducted from income for the purpose of determining whether the income is liable to the tax, or of determining the rate at which the tax shall be levied.

6. The amount to be assessed under section 24, sub-section (1) of the Act on account of a building occupied by the owner thereof shall not in any case exceed 10 per cent. of the aggregate income of the owner derived from all sources. It will not, however, be understood from this that a maximum of 10 per cent. of the aggregate income of the owner is to be considered equivalent to the letting-value of his house. The letting-value will, in all cases, be ascertained on the best data available, in view of the circumstances of the locality in which the house is situated.

7. Salaries, annuities, and pensions paid in April 1886, though on account of March 1886, are liable to the tax.

8. After the close of the year of assessment each Accountant-General or other auditing officer shall submit Return No. I in the form hereto appended to such officer as the Local Government may direct.

9. The certificates referred to in the second column of Part III of Schedule II of the Act shall be in Form B or in Form C hereto appended.

10. Any claim under section 5, sub-section (1), clause (e) of the Act to exemption from the levy of the tax on the interest of securities employed solely for religious or public charitable purposes within the meaning of that clause must be supported by a certificate from the Collector, which shall be in Form D hereto appended.

11. In the case of securities, the interest on which is payable by the Government of India, the amount deducted on account of the tax under section 13, sub-section (1) of the Act shall be paid to the credit of the Government on the same day as the payment of the interest is made.

12. In the case of securities, the interest on which is not payable by the Government of India, the amount so deducted shall be paid to the credit of the Government within one

week from the date on which interest is paid. The person deducting the amount should pay it to the credit of the Government by remitting the amount to the Collector with a statement showing the following particulars:—

- (1) Name of owner.
- (2) Description of security.
- (3) Number of „
- (4) Date of „
- (5) Amount of „
- (6) Period for which interest is drawn.
- (7) Amount of interest.
- (8) Amount of tax.

13. Interest on securities belonging to Service Funds shall not be assessed.

14. After the close of the year of assessment each Accountant-General and Comptroller shall submit Return No. II in the form hereto appended to such officer as the Local Government may direct.

15. In calculating the amount of tax payable, the amount due on a fraction of a rupee shall be neglected. Thus the tax to be realised on a monthly salary of Rs. 166-10-8 is Rs. 4-5-2 only.

16. All public servants are forbidden to make public or disclose, except for the purpose of the working of Act II of 1886, any information contained in documents delivered or produced with respect to assessments under Part IV of the said Act, and any public servant committing a breach of this rule shall be deemed to have committed an offence under section 166 of the Indian Penal Code.

17. Power to make further rules is hereby delegated to the several Local Governments.

18. Each Local Government will prescribe form of registers to be maintained by Collectors and others for the purpose of showing the demand and collections of the tax, the various classes of incomes assessed, and the working of the several provisions of the Act.

19. After the close of the year of assessment each Local Government will submit to the Government of India in the Financial Department a report on the working of the Act.

20. The following returns in the forms hereto appended will be submitted with that report —

Return	I.	} As received from the Accountant-General or Comptroller or other auditing officer.
„	II.	
„	III.	
„	IV.	
„	V.	
and „	VI.	

Form D.

(RULE 10.)

I, _____, Collector of _____,
Security
securities specified below, standing in the name of _____,
 purposes.

do hereby certify that the interest on the _____, is employed solely for religious
public charitable

(Sd.)

Collector of

Description of security.	Number.	Date.	Amount.

Statement showing the Collections of the Tax under Act of 1886, from Salaries, Pensions, Annuities, and Gratuities paid by Government in the year 188 - 8 .

[illegible]

RETURN No. II.

(RULES 14 AND 20.)

Statement showing the Collections of the Tax under Act of 1886 from interest on securities in the year 188 -8 .

Class.	Rate of tax.	Securities of the Government of India.		Bonds or debentures charged by Parliament on revenues of India.		Securities of Local authority or Company.		Total.		REMARKS.
		Amount of securities.	Amount of tax.	Amount of securities.	Amount of tax.	Amount of securities.	Amount of tax.	Amount of securities.	Amount of tax.	
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
I to VI	... At 4 pies in the rupee	...								
VII to XV	... At 5 pies in the rupee	...								
	TOTAL	...								

NOTIFICATION.

The 16th March 1886.—Under the provisions of section 9 of Excise Act VII (B.C.) of 1878, and with the sanction of the Board of Revenue, a distillery in which spirituous liquors may be manufactured after the native process having been established in the town of Dacca, it is hereby notified that from and after the 1st April 1886, within the following limits, which have been fixed with the sanction of the said Board of Revenue, no such liquors, unless manufactured at the said sudder distillery, shall be introduced and sold without a pass from the Collector, and no still shall be constructed or worked, or spirituous liquors manufactured, except at the said distillery.

Northern boundary	...	...	Nowaberbag, Manickdipara, and Doomni.
Eastern boundary	...	...	Noagaon, Bashotia, Rungunge, the river Lakhya and Hazigunge.
Southern boundary	...	...	Gopalnagar, Char Backtobali and the river Dholessary.
Western boundary	...	...	Rivers Dholessary, Booriganga and Turag.

F. WYER, Collector.

NOTIFICATION.

The 16th March 1886.—Under the provisions of section 9 of the Bengal Excise Act VII of 1878, and with the sanction of the Board of Revenue, a distillery in which spirituous liquors may be manufactured after the native process having been established in the town of Monghyr, district Monghyr, it is hereby notified that from and after the 1st April 1886, within the following limits, which have been fixed with the sanction of the said Board of Revenue, no such liquors, unless manufactured at the said sudder distillery, shall be introduced and sold without a pass from the Collector, and no still shall be constructed or worked, or spirituous liquors manufactured, except at the said distillery.

Northern boundary	...	Tanfir Deara (on the other side of the Ganges).
Western boundary	...	Pachbir (on the other side of the Ganges) and Rasalpur.
Southern boundary	...	Dharampur or Dharahra.
Eastern boundary	...	Mahdeva.

C. R. MARINDIN,
for Offg. Collector.

NOTIFICATION.

The 13th March 1886.—The Lieutenant-Governor, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, is pleased to sanction the following scale of fees for pilotage in the river Hooghly of dhoneys and native coasters not exceeding 500 tons burthen, and piloted by native pilots holding pilotage certificates for country coasting vessels.

From Kedgerie to Calcutta or *vice versa* :—

Draught.				Pilotage payable to pilots.	
				Rs.	
Under 8 feet	...	...	...	...	16
" 9 "	...	...	...	...	18
" 10 "	...	...	...	...	20
" 11 "	...	...	...	...	22
" 12 "	...	...	...	...	24
" 13 "	...	...	...	...	27
" 14 "	...	...	...	...	30
" 15 "	...	...	...	...	35
Over 15 "	...	...	...	...	40

R. H. WILSON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The 16th March 1886.—The following notification, received from the Government of Bombay, is published for general information.

P. NOLAN,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTICE.

THE MAYO PRIZES FOR ART WORKMANSHIP.

Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy School of Art, Bombay.

A PRIZE of Rs. 180 and a Silver Medal will be awarded for the best specimen of Lacquered work.

A prize of Rs. 180 and a Silver Medal will be awarded for the best specimen of Printing on cotton or silk.

These prizes are open to all artizans throughout India. The prize works remain the property of the competitors. If they are for sale, it should be so stated, and the price marked on each specimen, together with the name and address of the maker.

The objects for competition must be delivered—carriage prepaid—by the 31st of December 1886, and addressed to the Superintendent, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy School of Art, Bombay.

The object of these prizes being the encouragement of native art workmanship, the prizes will be awarded to those specimens which are truly Oriental in character, and which exemplify in the highest degree elegance in design with excellence in workmanship.

J. B. RICHEY,
Chief Secretary to Govt. of Bombay.

[First Publication.]
NOTIFICATION.

The 16th March 1886.—The following Notices to Mariners are published for general information.

R. H. WILSON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, MUNICIPAL (MARINE) DEPARTMENT.
NOTICE TO MARINERS—(No. 11).
INDIA—WEST COAST.
MADRAS PRESIDENCY.
MALABAR COAST.

Change in the Anchorage limits of the Port of Mangalore.

IN supersession of all previous Notices to Mariners issued from this Department, notice is hereby given that the Gúrpúr, or Northern mouth of the harbour at Mangalore, is closed for traffic for *sea going* vessels, owing to the bad state of the mouth and the intricacy of the channel leading into the port.

Patimars and other small native craft may enter at high-water by the Ullal or Southern mouth, and will find good anchorage inside the sand spit near the Southern Boundary Pillar; but as the bar is very shallow, no *buggalows*, *kotias*, or other large native vessels can enter the harbour laden, nor find any shelter from North-Westers prevailing in March, April, and May. All such vessels bound for the Port of Mangalore should therefore be provided with good ground tackle for anchoring in the outer roadstead in not less than 4 fathoms of water (low water), with the lighthouse bearing between E. by N. and N.E. by E.

The Bearings are Magnetic.

By direction of the Government of Bengal,
ARTHUR W. STIFFE, *Capt., I.M.*,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

PORT OFFICE, Calcutta the 8th March 1886.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, MUNICIPAL (MARINE) DEPARTMENT.
NOTICE TO MARINERS—(No. 12).
BAY OF BENGAL.
ORISSA COAST.
PORT OF DHAMRÁ.

Directions for making the Entrance to the Dhámrá River.

IF master of vessels and others making for the Kanika buoy at night, and when within 5 or 6 miles of Shortt's Island, entrance to Dhámrá river, should sight lights, they are warned that those lights are on Shortt's, Island belonging to the Public Works Department, working there.

By direction of the Government of Bengal,
ARTHUR W. STIFFE, *Capt., I.M.*,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

PORT OFFICE, Calcutta, the 8th March 1886.

[First Publication.]
NOTIFICATION.

The 16th March 1886.—The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information.

R. H. WILSON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, MUNICIPAL (MARINE) DEPARTMENT.
NOTICE TO MARINERS—(No. 13.)
INDIA—WEST COAST.
NORTH KONKAN DISTRICT.
MALVAN PORT.

Temporary buoyage of the Johnston-Castle Rock.

WITH reference to Notice to Mariners No. 9, issued from this Department on the 25th February 1886, the Director of the Indian Marine, Bombay, in consequence of

information received from the Collector of Salt Revenue, has notified that, as a *temporary measure*, the Johnston-Castle rock buoy, entrance to the Port of Málvan, has been replaced by one of the Málvan harbour buoys, and the latter by a *barrel* fitted for the purpose.

By direction of the Government of Bengal,

ARTHUR W. STIFFE, *Capt., I.M.*,

Port Officer of Calcutta.

PORT OFFICE, Calcutta, the 8th March 1886.

[First Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 16th March 1886.—The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information.

R. H. WILSON,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, MUNICIPAL (MARINE) DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—(No. 14.)

BAY OF BENGAL—ORISSA COAST.

DHAMRA RIVER.

Beacon on Shortt's Island.

NOTICE is hereby given that a *wooden spar*, 47 feet high from the level of the ground, has been newly erected on Shortt's Island, entrance to the Dhámra river, one-third of a mile from the old beacon.

The *Beacon* is surmounted with a *basket* and is painted *black*.

By direction of the Government of Bengal,

ARTHUR W. STIFFE, *Capt., I.M.*,

Port Officer of Calcutta.

PORT OFFICE, Calcutta, the 13th March 1886.

[First Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 16th March 1886.—The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information.

R. H. WILSON,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, MUNICIPAL (MARINE) DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—(No. 15).

INDIA—WEST COAST.

* * * * *

Breaking adrift of Buoy.

THE following telegram from the Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, Kánara Range, dated 21st February, received by the Collector of Salt Revenue, Bombay, is published for general information:—

“Lighthouse keeper signalled this morning,—S.W. buoy gone adrift.”

By direction of the Government of Bengal,

ARTHUR W. STIFFE, *Capt., I.M.*,

Port Officer of Calcutta.

PORT OFFICE, Calcutta, the 13th March 1886.

[First Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 16th March 1886.—The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information.

R. H. WILSON,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, MUNICIPAL (MARINE) DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—(No. 16.)

BAY OF BENGAL—ORISSA COAST.

FALSE POINT HARBOUR.

Wreck in Harbour.

TELEGRAPHIC information has been received from the Port Officer, False Point, announcing that a cargo boat has sunk in mid-channel at the entrance to False Point harbour.

The wreck lies in about $4\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms of water, with the following bearings (the masts are visible 8 feet above water) :—

Tripod beacon on Reddie head, Dowdeswell Island	...	S.E.
Fairway buoy	...	N.E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N.
Inner spit buoy	...	S. S. E., distant 100 yards.

Also, that a buoy painted green has been placed close alongside to mark the vicinity of the wreck.

NOTE.—Vessels entering the harbour can pass on either side of the green buoy.

The Bearings are given from the Wreck.

By direction of the Government of Bengal,

ARTHUR W. STIFFE, *Capt., I.M.*,

Port Officer of Calcutta.

PORT OFFICE, Calcutta, the 15th March 1886.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 2nd March 1886.—The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information.

R. H. WILSON,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, MUNICIPAL (MARINE) DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—(No. 9.)

INDIA—WEST COAST.

KONKAN DISTRICT.

PORT OF MALVAN.

Breaking adrift of the Red Buoy.

THE Collector of Salt Revenue, Bombay, has notified that the *Nun* buoy, painted red, known as the Johnston-Castle buoy, at the entrance to the Port of Malvan, had sunk on the 11th February 1886. It is intended to replace the buoy as soon as practicable.

Note.—Mariners are hereby cautioned to give the spot a wide berth.

By direction of the Government of Bengal,

ARTHUR W. STIFFE, *Captain, I.M.*,

Port Officer of Calcutta.

PORT OFFICE, Calcutta, the 25th February 1886.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 2nd March 1886.—The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information.

R. H. WILSON,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, MUNICIPAL (MARINE) DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.—(No. 10.)

BAY OF BENGAL.

CHITTAGONG COAST.

PORT OF CHITTAGONG.

Facilities offered for cleaning vessels' bottoms.

MASTERS of sailing-ships and others are hereby informed that facilities are now offering to iron vessels, of any tonnage or shape in bottom, arriving in the Port of Chittagong, desirous of getting their bottoms cleaned and painted.

Mr. F. Richardson, master of the iron ship *Stratton Audley* (of 1,000 tons burthen, sharp bottomed), hauled that vessel on to the beach in the Karnafuli river, scraped and coated the bottom in three tides quite safely. The total cost was under Rs. 200.

By direction of the Government of Bengal,

ARTHUR W. STIFFE, *Captain, I.M.*,

Port Officer of Calcutta.

PORT OFFICE, Calcutta, the 25th February 1886.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 27th February 1886.—In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by section 7 of Act VI of 1884 (the Inland Steam Vessels Act), the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to direct that, for the purposes of the Act, Dehree shall be a place for the survey of Inland Steam Vessels.

The Lieutenant-Governor also appoints, in accordance with the provisions of the section quoted above, the Officer in charge of the Dehree Workshops to be a Surveyor for that place.

R. H. WILSON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DECLARATION.

The 11th March 1886.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken up by Government at the expense of the Calcutta Port Trust for a public purpose, namely for the construction of a road connecting the petroleum wharf and depôt at Budge-Budge with the Budge-Budge road, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land is required measuring, more, or less $2\frac{1}{2}$ bigahs and butted and bounded as follows:—

On the North—By lands held by Saugor Singhi and Ram Kumar Paramanik, and a tank.

On the East—By Budge-Budge Road.

On the South—By lands held by Kutil Paramanik.

On the West—By lands acquired for the petroleum wharf.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

R. H. WILSON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 1335A.

The 11th March 1886.—The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Baboo Nemye Chand Seal of his appointment of Honorary Magistrate of the Hooghly Municipal Bench.

Baboo Kali Churn Ghosal, Second Munsif of Brahmumberiah, in the district of Tipperah, is vested temporarily with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the amount of Rs. 50 within the local limits of that munsifi, and is also appointed temporarily to be Rent Suit Munsif of that chowkey, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Bipro Das Chatterjee, or until further orders.

The 15th March 1886—Syud Nurul Huda, B.A., L.L.B., Barrister-at-Law, is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Shahabad, to be ordinarily stationed at Arrah, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Shew Saran Lall, or until further orders.

The undermentioned gentlemen are appointed to be Honorary Magistrates for the Independent Bench at Tumlook, in the district of Midnapore, and are vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class:—

Baboo Rajendra Lal Gupta.

„ Mohesh Chandra Sinha.

„ Nilmony Mookerjee.

Baboo Trailokya Nath Rakit.

„ Jadu Nath Roy.

„ Jogendra Nath Chatterjee.

Moulvie Syud Odeutollah.

The 16th March 1886.—Baboo Purna Chandra Nag, Temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, Khoorda, Pooree, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

GRANT OF LEAVE TO MUNSIFS.—*The 17th February 1886*—Baboo Raj Narain Chuckerbutty, First Munsif of Chikandi, in the district of Furreedpore, is allowed leave for twenty-one days, viz. 6 days under rule 3, section 73, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, and the remaining 15 days under rule 1, section 73, chapter V of the Code, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

The 12th March 1886.—Baboo Gokul Chand, Munsif of Sitamarhi, in the district of Tirhoot, is allowed furlough for one year and six months, under section 132, chapter X of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 15th proximo, or from the date on which he may be relieved.

F. B. PEACOCK,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 10th March 1886.—Under section 9 of Act X of 1882 (the Code of Criminal Procedure), the Lieutenant-Governor appoints Mr. J. Posford, Officiating District and Sessions Judge of Pubna, to be temporarily Joint Sessions Judge of Jessore to exercise jurisdiction in the Court of the Sessions Judge of that district.

F. B. PEACOCK,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 15th March 1886.—Under section 3, Act I (B.C.) of 1876 (an Act to provide for the voluntary registration of Mahomedan marriages and divorces), and in supersession of the notification, dated the 20th June 1884, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 2nd July 1884, the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to grant a license to Moulvi Abdul Qadir authorizing him to register Mahomedan marriages and divorces, and to exercise the other functions of a Mahomedan Registrar within the outposts of Anwara and Parki in the district of Chittagong.

F. B. PEACOCK,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The 16th March 1886.—The following notification of the Government of India in the Home Department is republished for general information.

F. B. PEACOCK,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 215, dated Calcutta, the 12th February 1886.

NOTIFICATION—By the Government of India, Home Department.

In continuation of Legislative Department Notification No. 46, dated 14th October 1881, publishing the Statute 44 and 45 Vic., cap. 69 (the Fugitive Offenders Act, 1881), the following order of Her Majesty in Council, dated the 12th December 1885, is published for general information:—

AT THE COURT AT WINDSOR.

THE 12TH DAY OF DECEMBER 1885.

Present:

THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

Whereas by reason of the contiguity of the group of British possessions hereinafter mentioned, and the frequent intercommunication between those possessions, it seems expedient to Her Majesty and conducive to the better administration of justice therein, to apply Part II of the Fugitive Offenders Act, 1881, thereto.

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by virtue of the powers in this behalf by the Fugitive Offenders Act, 1881, or otherwise vested in Her Majesty, is pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:—

1. On and after the 1st day of July 1886, Part II of the Fugitive Offenders Act, 1881, shall apply to the group of British possessions hereunder mentioned, that is to say:—
Her Majesty's East Indian Territories.
Ceylon.
The Straits Settlements.
2. The Governor-General of India and the Governors of Ceylon and the Straits Settlements shall cause this Order to be proclaimed in the Territories and Colonies under their respective governments.

And the Right Hon'ble Lord Randolph Churchill and the Right Hon'ble Frederick A. Stanley, two of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, are to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

A. MACKENZIE,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, —BENGAL.

ESTABLISHMENT.

The 15th March 1886.

No. 100.—*Notification.*—The following notifications of the Government of India, Public Works Department, are republished for information:—

No. 60.—*The 8th March 1886.*—The following officers are promoted from class III to class II of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Locomotive Department, with effect from the 1st January 1886:—

* * * * *
Mr. H. M. Cardew.
* * * * *

* * * * *
No. 63.—*The 10th March 1886.*—Mr. C. W. Odling, Executive Engineer, first grade, is appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engineer in Bengal, with temporary rank, in the third class.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The 15th March 1886.

No. 101.—Declaration.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the protection of the Darjeeling Hill Cart Road (49th mile) in the station of Darjeeling, zillah Darjeeling, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 3 poles of standard measurement, bounded on the north, south, and west by the Hill Cart Road, and on the east by the Victoria Place Location, is required within the aforesaid station of Darjeeling.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

ESTABLISHMENT—GENERAL.

The 16th March 1886.

No. 103.—Posting.—With reference to Notification No. 83, dated the 8th March 1886, Baboo Rakhai Dass Chatterjee, Assistant Engineer, first grade, is posted to the Dacca Division.

LOCAL COMMUNICATIONS.

The 16th March 1886.

No. 104.—Declaration.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for diversion of the road from Gya to Bodh Gya, in the village of Madunpore, pergunnah Pahra, zillah Gya, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring more or less 1 cottah 8 dhoores of standard measurement, bounded on the north, east and south by nalah belonging to Rajah Ran Bahadur Singh of Tekari; and on the west by the land belonging to Chakan Lal, is required within the aforesaid village of Madunpore.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

No. 105.—Declaration.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for diversion of the road from Gya to Bodh Gya, in the village of Tendua, pergunnah Pahra, zillah Gya, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring more or less 2 beegahs 5 cottahs 15 dhoores of standard measurement, bounded on the north, south, and east by the land belonging to Ram Tahal Singh; and on the west by the road from Gya to Bodh Gya, is required within the aforesaid village of Tendua.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

No. 106.—Declaration.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for diversion of the road from Gya to Bodh Gya, in the village of Madunpore, pergunnahs Mahair and Pahra, zillah Gya, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 1 beegah 15 cottahs 5 dhoores of standard measurement, bounded on the north and west by the land belonging to Sitab Lal; on the south and east by the land belonging to Raja Run Bahadur Singh of Tekari, is required within the aforesaid village of Madunpore.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

No. 107.—Declaration.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for diversion of the road from Gya to Bodh Gya, in the village of Amawan, pergunnah Mahair, zillah Gya, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring more or less 9 dhoores of standard measurement, bounded on the north and west by the land of Bisambhar Gir Gasain; and on the south and east by the road from Gya to Bodh Gya, is required within the aforesaid village of Amawan.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

No. 108.—Declaration.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for diversion of the road from Gya to Bodh Gya, in the village of Tendua, pergunnah Pahra, zillah Gya, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land, measuring more or less 2 cottahs 8 dhoores of standard measurement, bounded on the north and east by the road from Gya to Bodh Gya; and on the south and west by the land belonging to Bhagi Singh, is required within the aforesaid village of Tendua.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

No. 109.—Declaration.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for diversion of the road from Gya to Bodh Gya, in the village of Ghugri Tand, pergunnahs Mahair and Pahra, zillah Gya, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring more or less 6 bighas 15 cottahs 16 dhoores of standard measurement, bounded on the north and south by the road from Gya to Bodh Gya; on the east by the land of Rajah Ran Bahadur Singh of Tekari; and on the west by the land belonging to

Sitab Lal, Chakan Lal, and Rajah Ran Bahadur Singh, is required with the aforesaid village of Ghugri Tand.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

ESTABLISHMENT—RAILWAY.

The 16th March 1886.

No. 110.—*Posting*.—Mr. L. E. H. Yates, Locomotive Superintendent, is, on return from furlough, posted to the Naraingunge-Dacca and Mymensing State Railway.

S. T. TREVOR, Col., R.E.,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. Dept.

ESTABLISHMENT—IRRIGATION.

The 15th March 1886.

No. 102.—*Posting*.—Mr. C. J. L. Middleton, Executive Engineer, fourth grade, *sub pro tem*, is, on return from furlough, posted to the Orissa Circle.

ESTABLISHMENT—IRRIGATION:

The 16th March 1886.

No. 111.—*Notification*.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department Notification No. 63 of the 10th instant, Mr. C. W. Odling is appointed to hold charge of the Sone Circle, during the absence, on furlough, of Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. Heywood, R.E., or until further orders.

Mr. Odling took over charge of the Sone Circle on the afternoon of the 15th instant.

IRRIGATION.

RULES FOR THE ORISSA CANALS.

The 16th March 1886.

No. 112.—*Notification*.—With reference to this department Notification No. 40, of date the 1st February 1886, which was published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the dates noted

The 3rd, 10th, 17th, and 24th February and 3rd and 10th March 1886.

in the margin, and in exercise of the powers conferred on him by sections 78 and 99 of Act III (B.C.) of 1876, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to order the substitution of the words "the 1st of April 1887" for the words "the 1st of April 1886" in rule 5 as modified by Notification No. 162, dated the 27th April 1885, and now in force. The aforesaid rule as now modified stands as follows:—

Rule 5.—The rates chargeable per acre for the different descriptions of crops have been fixed, in the case of leases entered into before the 1st of April 1887, as follows:—

For the rice crop.

	Flow.			Lift.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1. For the whole irrigable or rice cultivated area of any village, if application is made for a lease for five years ...	...	1	8 0	1	0 0	0

J. M. McNEILE, Col., R.E.,

Joint-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. Dept.

JAIL DEPARTMENT.

No. 2071.—*The 13th March 1886*.—Surgeon D. G. Crawford made over charge of the Hazareebagh Reformatory School to Surgeon James Moorhead on the forenoon of the 1st March 1886.

No. 2083.—*The 13th March 1886*.—Surgeon-Major C. J. W. Meadows made over charge of the Hazareebagh Reformatory School to Surgeon D. G. Crawford on the afternoon of the 24th February 1886.

A. S. LETHBRIDGE,
Inspector-General of Jails, Bengal.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

No. 1722.—*The 11th March 1886*.—Assistant Surgeon Surat Lal Basu, a Supernumerary at the Presidency, who was lately in charge of the Chuckdighee Dispensary, is appointed to the medical charge of the sub-division and charitable dispensary at Begoosera, in the Moughyr district.

A. J. COWIE, M.D.,
Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Pleadership and Mookhtarship Examination.

The following is a list of the candidates who have passed the Pleadership Examination held on the 18th and 19th February last :—

Roll No.	Name.	Roll No.	Name.
2.	Narayan Das.	44.	Kedar Nath Audhicary.
3.	Mahabir Prasad.	47.	Hari Prasad.
5.	Mohini Mohan Ghose.	50.	Hurihur Prasad.
12.	Devendra Chandra Bhaumik.	53.	Gya Prasada.
16.	Makhanlal Madak.	54.	Mohendra Nath Sen.
17.	Jogendra Chandra Datta.	56.	Sasi Bhushan Sinha.
21.	Bisweswar Chatterjee.	58.	Rames Chandra Ray.
24.	Amrita Lal Banerji.	60.	Gopal Chandra Chaudhuri.
25.	Upendra Nath Ghose.	61.	Mohendra Chandra Mukhopadhyay.
28.	Kali Narayan Chakravarti.	62.	Rajaninath Sarkar.
29.	Palin Vihari Lahiri.	63.	Ganesa Chandra Mukerji.
30.	Gajadhar Prasad.	65.	Sarat Chandra Ghosh.
31.	Gopal Narayan Ray.	67.	Trailokyanath Pal.
32.	Bishoon Singh.	70.	Kanailal Ghosh.
33.	Nilambur Prasad.	73.	Doyal Chand Baidya.
36.	Jugdis Narayan.	76.	Abul Hosain.
37.	Siv Sunkur Sahaya.	77.	F. Regis Surita.
40.	Jadubuns Sahaya.		

The following is a list of the candidates who have passed the Mookhtarship Examination held on the same days :—

Roll No.	Name.	Roll No.	Name.
3.	Laosen Chandra Roy.	91.	Beni Madhab Chakerborty.
4.	Kedar Nath Baroni.	94.	Shosti Charan Bandoopadhyay.
5.	Chondro Kumar Dé.	99.	Raj Kishore De Dhara.
6.	Srishtidhor Gop.	100.	Pran Kishore Ray.
7.	Brojendrolal Shorkar.	101.	Ali Baksh.
8.	Durgabur Chatturjya.	103.	Bangsi Chandra Saha.
9.	Srinath Shen.	105.	Soshi Mohun Bhaduri.
10.	Shoshi Bhushon Banerjya.	112.	Debindra Nath Chatterjee.
12.	Guberali Shikdar.	116.	Guru Prasanna Bhattacharjee.
14.	Shorot Chondro Ghosh.	122.	Lekhraj Lall <i>alias</i> Kunjbehari Lall.
15.	Shoshi Kumar Shomoddar.	139.	Gnana Charan Mukerji.
16.	Taraproschonno Dash.	140.	Jagnesvar Sinha Rai.
16A.	Rahim Mollah.	141.	Nibaran Chandra Adhya.
17.	Nobin Chandra Mitra.	142.	Abinas Chandra Gosh.
17A.	Tinkari Mukhopadhyay.	143.	Hem Chandra Gossami.
18.	Nowkhey Lal.	144.	Madhav Chandra Bosu.
19.	Luchmon Lal.	148.	Sashi Bhushan Moduk.
23.	Fazul Karim.	150.	Rojani Kant Chokerbutty.
24.	Durbari Lal.	152.	Shital Chandra Dutta.
28.	Tajammul Husen.	153.	Kartik Chandra Ghosh.
30.	Mahadeb Lal.	157.	Bhubon Mohun Mukhopadhyay.
33.	Kali Pada Gupta.	158.	Jadub Chandra Bose.
35.	Gopee Lal.	160.	Rai Churn Bose.
38.	Jugal Persad.	162.	Bipin Behari Sinha.
45.	Sundar Lal Das.	163.	Ramendra Chattopadhyay.
47.	Abdul Wahid.	165.	Mahesh Chandra De.
49.	Bamondeb Ghosal.	166.	Jotindra Nath Baksi.
51.	Gokul Chandra Mittra.	169.	Ramoday Banerji.
61.	Guru Charan Sarma.	170.	Naba Krishna Das.
62.	Durga Charan Sarma.	171.	Aghor Chandra De.
67.	Durga Sankar Datta.	172.	Rajani Nath Chaudhuri.
73.	Hamid Ali.	173.	Fanindra Chandra Ray.
74.	Aliullah Chowdhuri.	175.	Siva Narayan Chakravarti.
75.	Hara Nath Sen.	176.	Narenāra Nath Chaturji.
79.	Prasanna Kumar Chakerbarty.	177.	Sasi Bhushan Banerji.
80.	Haran Chandra Gope.	179.	Krishna Nath Ray Chaudhuri.
81.	Chandra Kumar Ray.	184.	Dwarka Nath Ray.
82.	Kalijoy Chakravarti.	185.	Radhika Nath Ray.
83.	Durga Charan Ray.	188.	Mohendra Chandra Ghosh.
85.	Keshab Chandra Ray.	191.	Prasanno Kumar Bhattacharjee.
87.	Kamini Kumar Ray.	193.	Madhu Sudan Sing.
88.	Ramani Mohan De.	195.	Nobin Chandra Nag.
89.	Janoki Nath Basu.	195B.	Ram Chandra Nag.
90.	Lalit Behari Chattopadhyay.	198.	Isvar Chandra Das.

Roll No.	Name.	Roll No.	Name.
199.	Tarini Charan Brhamachari.	318.	Akmat Ali.
201.	Basanta Kumar Basu.	319.	Durga Das Burmon.
203.	Purna Chandra Das.	320.	Mahammad Ismail.
204.	Gopal Chandra Mukhupadhya.	321.	Maniruddin.
206.	Kala Chand Ray.	322.	Wooma Nath Ghattak.
207.	Piyari Mohan Bosu.	324.	Prasram Singh.
208.	Ramani Mohan Bandopadhya.	326.	Shamsuddin.
209.	Effaz-uddin.	329.	Sheikh Tusleem Hassein.
210.	Gagan Chandra Sarkar.	330.	Zulfikar Haidar.
216.	Mahabir Prasad.	332.	Syed Muksood Ali.
218.	Sayed Abdul Gani.	333.	Leyakut Hussein.
220.	Sheikh Mahamed Waizul Huque.	334.	Zahuruddin Hassein.
221.	Ramdhian.	336.	Bhichuk Lall.
223.	Sheikh Basheer Ahmud.	341.	Shumsuddin.
224.	Mahamed Sayeed.	342.	Sheikh Hafiz Kareem.
225.	Mahamed Abdul Aziz.	344.	Raziuddin.
230.	Mirza Fida Hossain.	345.	Abdur Razak.
231.	Rewanund.	346.	Brijbunsi Lall.
234.	Kunja Lal Nandi.	350.	Ram Prasad.
236.	Nafar Chandra Chakraburty.	352.	Kabiruddin.
239.	Mobarakulla Sharnakar.	354.	Azhur Hussein.
242.	Kristo Chander Mohanta.	357.	Rameshur Sahay.
247.	Shekh Lal Ali.	361.	Narendranath Babotha.
251.	Pran Gour Das.	364.	Tinkari Mandal.
253.	Ujaluddin Mia.	366.	Munshi Eradatullah.
254.	Rahimuddin Sarkar.	367.	Abdur Rahaman Mallik.
255.	Sarat Chandra Sanial.	368.	Hem Chandra Chakrabarti.
256.	Abiruddin Miah.	370.	Janaki Nath Basu.
257.	Promatha Nath Bhaduri.	372.	Hriday Kanta Karmakar.
261.	Durga Kantha Das.	373.	Nobin Chandra Majumdar.
262.	Man Mohan Choudhury.	374.	Taraknath Mukerji.
267.	Subanuddin.	379.	Prasanna Chandra Bhattacharjya.
269.	Raj Ballab Chaudhury.	380.	Sheikh Bangu Dhali.
271.	Dinesh Chandra Ghose.	382.	Biharilal Chandra.
272A.	Kali Govinda De.	384.	Srikanta Chakrabarti.
281.	Sarju Pershad.	389.	Durga Charan De.
285.	Sheik Nazir Husain.	391.	Kafiluddin Mahomed.
299.	Kunjeswar Moitra.	393.	Shidhesswar Nayak.
300.	Chundi Pasad Das.	395.	Rajkishore Mahanti.
301.	Ram Sundar Dhur.	398.	Fakir Mahanti.
302A.	Chandra Nath Pal.	400.	Parbati Charan Rae.
306.	Nozibullah.	402.	Haradhan Rae.
308.	Hosen Ali.	403.	Jaggarnath Senapati.
309.	Nosimuddin.	405.	Chandra Sikhar Mahanti.
310.	Kalim Myfurash	406.	Krustna Chandra Mahanti.
317.	Bipin Chandra Bhuttacharjee.	406A.	Bhagyraathi Patnaek.

CALCUTTA,

The 15th March 1886.

HENRY T. HYDE,
*Secretary to the Board of Examiners
 for Pleaders and Mookhtarship.*

Orders by the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate of the Calcutta University.

THE following changes in the Regulations in Arts, having been sanctioned by the Senate and approved by His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, are published for general information:—

In paragraph 7 of the Regulations for the degree of Bachelor of Arts under the head of Honour subjects in the A Course (Calendar, 1886, page 40) the word "either" after "and" and the words "or a second classical language" after the words "a second course in the classical language" have been omitted.

In paragraph 6 of the Regulations for the Entrance examination (Calendar, 1886, page 34) after the words "translation into the other language" the following words have been inserted—"and where a candidate takes up an oriental language for his second language he shall be required to translate sentences in English into one of the following vernacular languages:—Bengali, Hindi, Uriya, Mahratti, Urdu, Burmese, Armenian, Parbatia and Assamese. The Syndicate shall have power to add to this list."

In paragraph 9 of the Regulations for the degree of M.A (Calendar, 1886, page 50) the word "two" between "alternatively" and "out of" has been omitted, and the word "one" has been substituted for it; the words "group of" between "following" and "subjects" have been omitted; the word "Heat"

has been inserted before the words "Electricity and Magnetism"; after the word "Magnetism" the following words have been added "as principal subjects with light and sound as subsidiary subjects"; before the word "Heat" the following words have been inserted "Light and Sound as principal subjects with"; after the word "Heat" the words "and the Elements of Molecular Physics" have been omitted, and the following words have been substituted for them, "Electricity and Magnetism as subsidiary subjects"; the words "or two out of the following group" have been omitted; and the definitions marked "(B)" and "(C)" have been omitted, and the following words have been substituted for them, "candidates will have to show a thorough knowledge of the principal subjects and a general acquaintance with the subsidiary subjects, treating the subjects mathematically and experimentally."

In the foot-notes appended to the Regulations for the F.A. and B.A. examinations (Calendar, 1886, pages 35, 38) the words "Sub-Inspector of Schools" have been inserted after the words "Deputy Inspectors of Schools" and before the words "and School Masters."

The Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate have appointed the following portions of the text-books in English to be read and to be committed to memory for the Entrance Examination, 1887:—

To be read.

PROSE.

Southey Life of Nelson, chapters I, II, III, VIII and IX.

POETRY.

Palgrave The Student's Treasury of English Lyrics—
Not a drum was heard. *Wolfe.*
Of Nelson and the North. *Campbell.*
Oft I had heard of Lucy Gray. *Wordsworth.*
Sweet to the morning traveller. *Southey.*
The deep affections of the breast. *Campbell.*
The glories of our blood and state. *Shirley.*
The noon was shady. *Cowper.*
The sun descending in the west. *Blake.*
Turn, turn thy hasty foot aside. *Gisborne.*
When Britain first, at Heaven's command. *Thomson.*
Who would true valour see. *Bunyan.*
In the sweet shire of Cardigan. *Wordsworth.*
How happy is he born and taught. *Watton.*

To be committed to memory.

When Britain first, at Heaven's command.
Not a drum was heard.
How happy is he.
Sweet to the morning traveller.

The following text-books have been appointed for the M.A. Physical Science Courses:—

M.A. EXAMINATION, 1888, AND SUBSEQUENT YEARS.

Physical Science.

(B) Heat, Electricity and Magnetism as principal subjects, with light and sound as subsidiary subjects.

Principal Subjects.

Cumming Introduction to the Theory of Electricity, 2nd edition, omitting arts. 124—136.
Maxwell Elementary Treatise on Electricity.
Faraday Experimental Researches on Electricity, volume I.
Fleeming Jenkin Electricity and Magnetism.
Baynes Lessons on Thermodynamics, omitting arts. 49, 50, 58, 59, 61, 68, 96 and remaining articles.
Maxwell Theory of Heat, 5th edition, omitting pages 195—208.
Fourier Theory of Heat, chapters I and II.
Balfour Stewart A Treatise on Heat.

Subsidiary Subjects.

Daniell Text-book of the Principles of Physics, 1st edition, chapter V, pages 74—133, chapters XIV and XV, or corresponding chapters of 2nd edition.

(C) Light and Sound as principal subjects, with Heat, Electricity and Magnetism as subsidiary subjects.

Principal Subjects.

Everett Vibratory Motion and Sound.
Donkin Acoustics, omitting appendix to chapter IV, appendix to chapter VI, and arts. 125, 131—135, 138—145, 162—214.
Airy On the Undulatory Theory of Optics.
Aldis A Chapter on Fresnel's Theory of Double Refraction.
Glazebrook Physical Optics.
Stone Elementary Lessons on Sound, 1st edition, omitting pages 144—160.
Parkinson A Treatise on Optics.

<i>Subsidiary Subjects.</i>			
Daniell	...	...	Text-book of the Principles of Physics, chapters VII, XIII and XVI, 1st edition, or corresponding chapters of 2nd edition.

W. GRIFFITHS,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 10th March 1886.

THE junior scholarships allotted to this division are distributed for the ensuing year 1886 as follows:—

(2)	The two second grade and one third grade scholarships open to competition in the division.				
(3)	The five other third grade scholarships—				
	Chittagong	...	...	...	2
	Tipperah	...	...	...	2
	Noakholly	...	...	...	1
					5

D. R. LYALL, *Offg. Commissioner.*

TREASURY NOTICES.

UNCOVENANTED DEPUTY COLLECTOR BABOO DINA NATH ADDY has been temporarily placed in charge of the Burdwan Treasury and is authorised to draw bills on other treasuries.

E. E. LEWIS, *Offg. Commissioner.*

COMMR'S. OFFICE, BURDWAN DIVISION, the 13th March 1886.

DEPUTY COLLECTOR BABOO AKSHOYA KUMAR CHATTERJEA has been placed in charge of the Bogra Treasury from 6th March 1886, and authorised to draw bills on other treasuries.

HARI MOHAN CHANDRA, *Personal Assistant.*

COMMR'S. OFFICE, RAJSHAHYE DIVISION, RAMPORE BEAULEAH, the 13th March 1886.

UNCOVENANTED DEPUTY COLLECTOR MR. E. M. REILY has been placed in charge of the Chumparun Treasury, and is authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

F. M. HALLIDAY, *Commissioner, Patna Division.*

HIGH COURT NOTICES.

NOTIFICATION.

THE following draft Rules, which the High Court propose to make under the provisions of the Bengal Tenancy Act, VIII of 1885, are published for general information, as required by section 190 of the said Act.

These draft Rules will be taken into further consideration on or after the 24th day of March 1886.

By order of the High Court,

C. A. WILKINS, *Registrar.*

HIGH COURT, CALCUTTA, the 22nd February 1886.

Rules under Section 100.

1. Every manager, appointed under Chapter IX of the Bengal Tenancy Act, shall in all matters act in accordance with such orders as may, from time to time, be issued by the District Judge.

2. The manager shall pay the Government revenue, rent, and other demands of the like nature, as also all just liabilities upon the estate, in due and proper time.

3. No manager shall have power to sell or mortgage any property, nor shall he grant or renew a lease for any period exceeding three years without the express sanction of the District Judge. Provided that this rule shall not render valid any lease for a shorter time than three years, if such lease is disapproved of by the District Judge, or if the District Judge directs that his sanction is to be obtained as regards all leases granted by the manager.

4. The manager shall apply for the sanction of the District Judge to any act which may involve extraordinary expense.

and extent of the crop or produce distrained, the day on which the distraint was made, the name of the person (if any) placed in charge of the crop, and the day fixed for the sale, or if the sale has taken place the day on which it took place. He shall also immediately on his return file an account of all money received and disbursed by him, together with the receipts for the same and the record of the buildings at the sale, if a sale has taken place.

18. Every person, distraining produce by virtue of the authority conferred on him under section 141 of Act VIII, 1885, shall give notice of such distraint to the Civil Court having jurisdiction to entertain an application for the distraint of such produce, in a tabular form which shall contain the following particulars:—

- (a) The name and address of the person at whose instance the distraint was made and a description of his interest in the property, whether as proprietor, tenure-holder, or raiyat.
- (b) The name of the defaulter, and of the place in which he resides, or was known to be last residing.
- (c) The amount of the arrear with interest, if any, and the period in respect of which it is claimed.
- (d) The holding in respect of which the arrear is claimed, the boundaries thereof, or such other particulars as may suffice for its identification.
- (e) The description and approximate value of the produce distrained, and if the same has been reaped or gathered, the place in which it is stored.
- (f) The name of the person by whom the distraint was actually made, and the name and address of the person in whose charge the produce has been placed.
- (g) The date on which the distraint was made.
- (h) If the crop or produce is standing or ungathered, the time at which it is likely to be cut or gathered.

RICHARD GARTH.
H. S. CUNNINGHAM.
W. F. McDONELL.
A. WILSON.

L. R. TOTTENHAM.
CHARLES D. FIELD.
J. O'KINEALY.
(HUNTER M. GHOSH.

SMALL CAUSE COURT NOTICE.

UNDER section 14, Act XI of 1865, it is hereby notified that the Judge of the Courts of Small Causes of Kooshtea, Meherpur, and Chuadanga will, subject to the orders of Government, hold sittings in those courts in the month of April 1886 on the dates noted below, Sundays and holidays excepted:—

From 1st to 18th April 1886	... At Kooshtea.
" 19th " 25th " "	... " Meherpur.
" 26th " 30th " "	... " Chuadanga.

PORESHNATH BANERJEE, Judge.

KOOSHTEA SMALL CAUSE COURT, the 13th March 1886.

NOTIFICATION OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE.

No. 268B.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Fourth Sale of Opium, the Provision of 1883-84 and 1884-85, will be held at the Government Opium Sale-room, No. 2, Bankshall-street, on Monday, the 5th April 1886, at 11 A.M., and will comprise 4,500 chests, viz.:—

	Chests.
Opium manufactured at the Patna Factory of season 1883-84 ...	2,350
Do. do. at the Ghazee pore Factory consisting of	
1,743 chests of season 1883-84 and 407 chests of 1884-85 ...	2,150
Total ...	4,500

2nd. The general conditions of the sale now advertised will be the same as usual. They may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 30th November 1885, and published in the *Government and Exchange Gazettes*, or on personal application at the office of the Board of Revenue.

3rd. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 10th and 20th April 1886, respectively, that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes, or other public securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the sale-room will be received after 1-30 P.M. of Saturday, the 10th April 1886, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 3-30 P.M. of Tuesday, the 20th April 1886.

4th. In addition to the quantity above advertised for sale, the following quantities, more or less, of the opium manufactured at the Patna and Ghazee-pore Factories will be brought to sale up to December next about the dates specified below. The Board of Revenue, however, reserve to themselves the right of altering these dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so:—

DATES.	Manufactured at the Patna Factory, about chests.	Manufactured at the Ghazee-pore Factory, about chests.	Total, about chests.
On or about Monday, 3rd May 1886	2,350	2,150	4,500
On or about Thursday, 3rd June „	2,350	2,150	4,500
On or about Monday, 5th July „	2,350	2,150	4,500
On or about Wednesday, 4th August „	2,350	2,150	4,500
On or about Thursday, 2nd September „	2,350	2,150	4,500
On or about Wednesday, 22nd „ „	2,350	2,150	4,500
On or about Wednesday, 3rd November „	2,350	2,150	4,500
On or about Thursday, 2nd December „	2,350	2,150	4,500
Total ...	18,800	17,200	36,000

By order of the Board of Revenue, L.P.,

C. A. SAMUELLS, *Offg. Secretary.*

BOARD OF REVENUE, L.P., *Fort William, the 2nd March 1886.*



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24, 1886.

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PART I.

Orders and Notifications by the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal,
the High Court, Government Treasury, &c.

ORDERS BY THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

No. 1420A.

GENERAL.—*The 17th March 1886.*—Mr. A. A. Wace, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Bhagulpore, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the second grade of Magistrates and Collectors, with effect from the 4th instant, *vice* Mr. J. J. Livesay, on furlough.

The 18th March 1886.—Mr. G. K. Lyon, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 24-Pergunnahs, is appointed to act as Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, during the absence, on furlough, of Mr. W. C. Macpherson, or until further orders.

Mr. H. Luson, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Nuddea, is appointed to have charge of the Meherpore sub-division of that district.

The 19th March 1886.—Mr. H. F. Matthews, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector is posted to the sudder station of the district of Midnapore on being relieved of his present appointment as Officiating District and Sessions Judge, Nuddea.

Mr. E. B. Harris, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Dacca, is appointed temporarily to have charge of the Naraingunge sub-division of that district.

Baboo Ram Narain Banerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bhagulpore, is appointed to have charge of the Soopole sub-division of that district.

Baboo Bejoy Madhub Mookerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Soopole, Bhagulpore, is transferred to Nuddea, and is appointed to have charge of the Ranaghat subdivision of that district.

Baboo Ram Churn Bose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Ranaghat, Nuddea, is transferred to the sudder station of the district of the 24-Pergunnahs.

The following appointments are made in the Northern Bengal Volunteer Rifle Corps :—

Mr. Charles Lloyd Stephenson Fouracres to be Lieutenant.

Dr. John Lupton Hendley to be Honorary Surgeon.

The 23rd March 1886.—The order of the 9th instant, transferring Baboo Doorga Das Chowdry, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Dinagepore, to Pubna, is cancelled.

In modification of the order dated the 11th instant, Baboo Gopal Chunder Mookerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, is posted to the sudder station of the district of Durbhunga.

Baboo Peary Mohun Bose, Sub-Deputy Collector, Jehanabad, Gya, on leave, is transferred to the Rajshahye Division.

Baboo Komul Chunder Dutt is appointed to act as Sub-Deputy Collector of Julpigoree, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Peary Mohun Bose, or until further orders.

Mr. W. Maude, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Barh, Patna, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870 in the district of Patna.

Baboo Gouri Sunker Biswas, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Noakholly, is allowed leave for three months, under section 72, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved by Baboo Dwarka Nath Sen.

Baboo Dwarka Nath Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Jajpore, Cuttack, on leave, is transferred to the sudder station of the district of Noakholly.

Baboo Sita Nath Mookerjee, Sub-Deputy Collector, Dinagepore, is allowed leave for three months, under section 72, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Baboo Dino Nath Dey, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Chittagong, on leave, is transferred to the sudder station of the district of Tipperah.

Moulvie Mahomed Serajul Huq, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bogra, on leave, is transferred to the sudder station of the district of Chittagong.

Mr. E. Stewart, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Mozufferpore, is transferred to the sudder station of the district of Durbhunga.

Baboo Baroda Churn Mitra, M.A., is appointed to be a Probationer under the Statutory Civil Service Rules and is posted to the sudder station of the district of Pubna.

Mr. H. H. Heard, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Julpigoree, is allowed leave for one month, under section 138, rule 2, chapter X of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st April next.

Baboo Preo Nath Mookerjee, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Rungpore, is transferred temporarily to Julpigoree, and is posted to the sudder station of that district.

LEGISLATIVE.—*The 23rd March 1886.*—The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by the Hon'ble A. P. MacDonnell of his seat in the Bengal Legislative Council.

ECCLESIASTICAL.—*The 23rd March 1886.*—The Revd. S. L. G. Sandberg is appointed to act as Chaplain of Kidderpore and of the Presidency Jail, during the absence, on leave, of the Revd. A. S. Dyer, or until further orders, with effect from the 12th March 1886.

The following notifications are republished from the *Assam Gazette* :—

No. 78.—*The 11th March 1886.*—Mr. B. G. Geidt, c.s., Assistant Commissioner, has been permitted to avail himself of the full amount of furlough granted to him in Notification No. 23, dated the 30th January 1885.

No. 24.—*The 2nd March 1886.*—Under the provisions of section 22 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act X of 1882), the Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint Mr. E. A. Gait, c.s., Assistant Commissioner, to be a Justice of the Peace in the Province of Assam.

No. 90.—*The 11th March 1886.*—Mr. R. B. McCabe reported his departure from India on furlough on the 19th February 1886.

No. 92.—Baboo Kali Nath Dhur, Munsif, Sylhet, reported his departure on privilege leave in the afternoon of the 28th February 1886.

No. 93.—Baboo Rabi Chandra Ganguli, Munsif, Sylhet, reported his departure on privilege leave in the afternoon of the 24th February 1886.

No. 94.—Mr. E. A. Gait, Assistant Commissioner, received executive charge of the Nowgong treasury relieving Baboo Jagat Chandra Das, Extra Assistant Commissioner, in the forenoon of the 1st March 1886.

F. B. PEACOCK,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 6th March 1886.—Under the provisions of section 9 of the Bengal Excise Act VII of 1878, and with the sanction of the Board of Revenue, a Distillery in which spirituous liquors may be manufactured after the native process having been established at Chupra, in the district of Sarun, it is hereby notified that from and after the 1st April 1886 within the following limits, which have been fixed with the sanction of the said Board of Revenue, no such liquors, unless manufactured at the said Sudder Distillery, shall be introduced and sold without a pass from the Collector, and no still shall be constructed or worked, or spirituous liquors manufactured, except at the said Distillery :—

Northern boundary.—Commencing from the east rail road separating Chupra from Ramnagar, and passing through Hossi Chupra up to the Sattar ghât road; thence the bandh passing through Salempur to where it joins the new station road; thence the new station road passing through Dohiawan, Ratanpurah, Kishungunge and Barohpur.

Western boundary.—Tel nala passing through Kishungunge and Ajaibunge.

Southern boundary.—River Gogra or Deoha.

Eastern boundary.—Road east of the race-course between the Dinapur and Mozufferpur roads, and the small road passing east of villages of Telpa and Rouzah; thence, direct south to the river Gogra or Deoha.

A. FORBES,

Offg. Collector.

NOTIFICATION.

The 19th March 1886.—Under the provisions of section 9 of the Bengal Excise Act, VII of 1878, and with the sanction of the Board of Revenue, a distillery in which spirituous liquors may be manufactured after the native process having been established at Lalbagh, in the district of Moorshedabad, it is hereby notified that from and after the 1st April 1886, within the following limits, which have been fixed with the sanction of the said Board of Revenue, no such liquors, unless manufactured at the said sudder distillery, shall be introduced and sold without a pass from the Collector, and no still shall be constructed or worked, or spirituous liquors manufactured, except at the said distillery :—

Northern boundary	... Sreedharpur, Khetooa, Romna, Rampur Factory Romna Kobra, Malipur, Faridpur and Kamalchak.
Western boundary	... Choredighi, Poorbagram, Jarulia, Suzaimati, Jalloo- khan, Kanakpara, Nandegram and Lakhmi Narain- pur.
Southern boundary	... Ramchunderpur, Chainpara, Muroipur, Bagtipara, Klabarighat, Belpur, Tezpur, Borgachhi, Dango- para, Koya, Matiari, Narainpur, Myespur and Banchadanga.
Eastern boundary	... Hyderpur, Purunderpur, Barbukpur, Chotepur, Sadikpur, Hossenpur, Hoolaspur, Shaikpara, and Tentulia Hât.

H. FARRER,

Covtd. Deputy Collector.

NOTIFICATION.

The 24th March 1886.—Under section 31 of the Indian Forest Act (VII of 1878), and with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to make the following rules for the forests in the Khoorda sub-division of the district of Pooree in Orissa, which have been declared to be protected, or which may hereafter be declared to be protected :—

Any person infringing any one of the following rules is liable, under section 32 of the Indian Forest Act, to be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to Rs. 500, or with both.

Licenses to remove forest produce and to graze animals.

I.—No person shall, without a license, cut, convert or remove from these forests any firewood, brushwood, thatching and fodder-grass, thorns or bamboos or other forest produce as named in the annexed schedule of rates, or shall graze any animals in the forests.

II.—Every license issued for the purposes stated in Rule I shall specify :—

- (a) The name and description of the person in whose favour it is granted.
- (b) The forest block or locality in which the permission it grants may alone be exercised.
- (c) The description and quantity of produce or grazing for which the permission is granted.

- (d) The period for which the permission is granted.
 (e) The rates and amount to be paid by the license holder.
 (f) Any special precaution required to be observed by the license-holder.
- III.—Licenses will be issued by the officer in charge of the Khoorda forests, or by Forest officers in charge of ranges, on prepayment of the rates specified in the tariff below. A copy of the tariff will be given by these officers on application.
- IV.—Licenses will not be granted in excess of the capabilities of the forests.
- V.—The rates named in the tariff below are subject to any modifications in favour of the ryots of the Government estate of Khoorda which the Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time by executive order direct.
- VI.—The holder of a license issued under the above rules shall produce it for inspection when called on to do so by any forest or police officer, and any such officer may stop for examination any timber or other forest produce found within or passing out of the protected forests. Licenses shall be returned to the office of issue on the expiration of the term for which they are granted.

Fires.

- VII.—No person (whether resident or traveller) shall kindle, keep, or carry any fire within a Protected Forest, except in such localities, at such seasons, and under such precautions as the Forest Officer may from time to time notify in this respect. No person shall kindle any fire outside a Protected Forest, which is liable to spread into such forest on account of dry grass and jungle-growth extending to the forest, or for any other reason, without taking all necessary precautions to prevent the fire from thus spreading.
- VIII.—If any person, holding a license under the above rules, offends against these rules in so far as they relate to the protection of forests from fire, he shall, if the Forest Officer so direct, forfeit such license for the year, and all timber or other forest produce owned by such offender that has not at the time been removed outside the boundary of the forests may, at the discretion of the Forest Officer, be confiscated, in addition to any penalty which the offender may incur under section 32 of the Indian Forest Act.

Schedule of Rates.

IX.—With reference to the above rules, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to prescribe the following rates of royalty to be paid on trees and other forest produce cut, collected, removed or consumed in or from the Khoorda protected forests under licenses issued under the said rule till further notice:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
(1). Trees reserved under section 29(a) of the Act, per tree ...	10	0	0
Or the timber it contains, per cubic foot ...	0	4	0
(2). Other trees, per tree ...	5	0	0
Or the timber it contains, per cubic foot ...	0	2	0
(3). Dead or fallen timber of reserved trees, per cubic foot ...	0	3	0
(4). Ditto of other trees, ditto ...	0	1	6
(5). Firewood, of kinds of wood noted in the license, per cart-load ...	0	6	0
Or per coolie load ...	0	0	6
(6). Charcoal, per cart-load ...	2	0	0
Or per maund ...	0	4	0
(7). Bamboos, whole, per cart-load ...	0	3	0
Or split, per cart-load ...	0	6	0
(8). Canes, per cart load ...	2	0	0
(9). Achu (<i>Merinda excerta</i>) per cart-load ...	2	0	0
(10). Osta bark (bark of <i>Entada scandens</i>), per cart-load ...	3	0	0
(11). Kamala gundi powder (produce of fruit of <i>Mallotus philipinensis</i>), per cart-load ...	5	0	0
(12). Kuchilla seeds, harra, bahara, and karonj fruits, per cart-load ...	0	8	0
(13). Fruits not otherwise specified, <i>ad valorem</i> 10 per cent. ...	.....		
(14). Stone, laterite, granite, sandstone, gneiss, &c., per 100 cubic feet ...	0	8	0
(15). Lime-ghooting, per 100 cubic feet ...	1	0	0
(16). Clay (white and red), per 100 cubic feet ...	1	0	0
(17). Grazing buffalos and goats, each per month ...	0	3	0
(18). Ditto bullocks, cows, ponies and donkeys, each per month ...	0	2	0
(19). Grazing sheep, each per month ...	0	1	0
(20). Fees—renewal—on licenses issued for items Nos. (1) to (16), renewal not to exceed one-fourth of original period, 25 per cent. on original rates.			

Order by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, issued with reference to Rule IV of the Khoorda Forest Rules.

Until further orders—

Every occupier of a house within the Government estate of Khoorda will be permitted on prepayment of an annual fee of 4 annas to remove without further charge such firewood, brushwood, thatching and fodder grass, thorns for fencing, canes and bamboos as may be required for his own domestic use, but not for sale, and also (subject to the under mentioned proviso) to graze all animals, of which he is the *bond fide* owner, on taking out annually a license, which shall specify the forest block or the locality in which the permission it grants may alone be exercised. The license shall ordinarily run from 1st April to 31st March in the following year: but it may be for any shorter period terminating on 31st March. Such a license shall always run, however, to the date of payment of the first *kist* of the land revenue in the succeeding year, if that be later than 1st April. Provided that, under this rule householders shall not be entitled to graze buffalos or goats except in localities approved of and allotted by the forest officers.

The annual licenses above named, will be issued by the Forest Department either directly through its officers or through the Tehsildar of Khoorda. When such licenses are issued through the Tehsildar of Khoorda, prepayment made through the Tehsildar at the time when ryots of the estate pay the first *kist* on account of land revenue for the year shall be held to be prepayment for the said license.

Free licenses will be granted for the quarrying and removal of stone required by ryots of the Khoorda estate for *bond fide* building purposes, or other works of improvement within the estate only, on written application to the officer in charge of the Orissa Forest Division, or his duly authorized assistant in charge of the Khoorda Forest sub-division.

P. NOLAN,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 24th March 1886.—In supersession of the notification of the 30th October 1880, published at page 960 of the *Calcutta Gazette* of 3rd November 1880, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to declare the trees named below to be reserved trees in the Khoorda protected forests under section 29 (a) of the Indian Forest Act (VII of 1878), with effect from this date:—

1. Sal or Salwa	...	...	<i>Shorea robusta.</i>
2. Tiasal	...	...	<i>Pterocarpus Marsupium.</i>
3. Sissu	...	...	<i>Dalbergia latifolia.</i>
4. Kendhu	...	...	<i>Diospyros Melanoxydon.</i>
5. Karam	...	...	<i>Adina cardifolia.</i>
6. Suam	...	...	<i>Soymida febrifuga.</i>
7. Gambhari	...	...	<i>Gmelina arborea.</i>
8. Tinia	...	...	<i>Albizia Lebbek and procera.</i>
9. Kongora	...	...	<i>Xylia dolabriformis.</i>
10. Asan	...	...	<i>Terminalia tomentosa.</i>
11. Kasi	...	...	<i>Briedeha retusa.</i>
12. Nim	...	...	<i>Melia indica.</i>
13. Mahanum	...	...	<i>Ailanthus excelsa.</i>
14. Teak	...	...	<i>Tectona grandis.</i>
15. Chhuriana	...	...	<i>Ochrocarpus longifolius.</i>
16. Poonang	...	...	<i>Calophyllum inophyllum.</i>
17. Bheru	...	...	<i>Chloroxylon suretenia.</i>
18. Kusum	...	...	<i>Schleichera trijuga.</i>
19. Koronj	...	...	<i>Pongamia glabra.</i>
20. Sonari	...	...	<i>Cassia fistula.</i>
21. Dhan	...	...	<i>Anogeissus latifolia.</i>
22. Jam	...	...	<i>Eugenia jambolana.</i>
23. Mohul	...	...	<i>Bassia latifolia.</i>
24. Bandan	...	...	<i>Ongeimia dalbergioides.</i>
25. Kuchala	...	...	<i>Strychnos Nux vomica.</i>
26. Gundi	...	...	<i>McIlottus philippinensis.</i>
27. Mango	...	...	<i>Mangifera indica.</i>
28. Jack (Panasa)	...	...	<i>Artocarpus integrifolia.</i>
29. Tamarind (Tentuli)	...	...	<i>Tamarindus indica.</i>
30. Bel	...	...	<i>Aegle Marmelos.</i>

P. NOLAN,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 24th March 1886.—Under section 29 (c) of the Indian Forest Act (VII of 1878), the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to prohibit from this date the following acts in the Khoorda protected forests without the written permission of the officers of the Forest Department, duly authorized in that behalf by the Conservator of Forests acting under the powers conferred on him in the notification dated the 28th July 1879, published at page 777 of the *Calcutta Gazette* of 30th idem, granted in accordance with the rules in force for the time being that may have been passed under section 31 of the said Act, that is to say—

- the quarrying of stone;
- the burning of lime or charcoal;
- the collection or subjection to any manufacturing process, or removal of any forest produce;
- and the breaking up or clearing for building, for herding cattle, or for any other purpose of any land.

Provided that permission may be given in writing by the Collector of Pooree or other officer in charge of the Khoorda estate with the sanction of the Commissioner of the Division to the breaking up or clearing of land in the said protected forests for the purpose of (1) permanent cultivation, and the necessary buildings of the cultivators; (2) the excavation of tanks; (3) the construction of roads and irrigation channels for the improvement of the estates; (4) the planting of fruit trees; (5) *toila* cultivation under the restrictions contained in the rules approved in the Bengal Government Resolution dated the 23rd July 1880; and (6) generally for all purposes appropriate or incidental to cultivation.

P. NOLAN,

Offg. Secy to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 23rd March 1886.—The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information.

R. H. WILSON,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, MUNICIPAL (MARINE) DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.—(No. 17.)

BAY OF BENGAL.

COROMANDEL COAST.

PORTO NOVO—(COLEROON).

Displacement of the mark for clearing the Coleroon Shoals.

NOTICE is hereby given that the chimney of the Iron Foundry at Porto Novo or Frangipetai, which served as a land mark for the Coleroon shoals, has fallen down, and it is not proposed to re-erect it.

Note—Navigators should, therefore, pay great attention to the lead when in the vicinity of the shoals.

By direction of the Government of Bengal,

ARTHUR W. STIFFE, *Captain, I.M.*,

Port Officer of Calcutta.

PORT OFFICE, Calcutta, the 15th March 1886.

[First Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 23rd March 1886.—The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information.

R. H. WILSON,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, MUNICIPAL (MARINE) DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.—(No. 18.)

BAY OF BENGAL—BURMA COAST.

COAST OF TENASSERIM.

MERGUI ARCHIPELAGO.

Shoal reported South-East of Cantor's Island.

COMMANDER A. CARPENTER, R.N., in charge of the Marine Surveys, has reported the existence of a dangerous shoal lying in the fairway track through the Mergui Archipelago, not shown on the Admiralty charts.

This shoal, which is of small extent, and composed of iron-stone, and slate, with a depth of 2 feet at low-water spring tides, lies $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles S. by E. $\frac{3}{4}$ E. of Cantor's Island, and W. by S. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. of the highest summit of the Mergui Islands, distant $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Position, approximately—Latitude $12^{\circ} 08' N.$, longitude $98^{\circ} 18' E.$

Note.—Mariners are cautioned that to clear it to the Westward they should keep the conical peak of Lord William Bentinck Island open to the Westward of Christmas Island.

The Bearings are Magnetic.

By direction of the Government of Bengal,

ARTHUR W. STIFFE, *Captain, I.M.*,

Port Officer of Calcutta.

PORT OFFICE, Calcutta, the 19th March 1886.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 16th March 1886.—The following Notices to Mariners are published for general information.

R. H. WILSON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, MUNICIPAL (MARINE) DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—(No. 11).

INDIA—WEST COAST.

MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

MALABAR COAST.

Change in the Anchorage limits of the Port of Mangalore.

IN supersession of all previous Notices to Mariners issued from this Department, notice is hereby given that the Gúrpúr, or Northern mouth of the harbour at Mangalore, is closed for traffic for *sea going* vessels, owing to the bad state of the mouth and the intricacy of the channel leading into the port.

Pattimars and other small native craft may enter at high-water by the Ullal or Southern mouth, and will find good anchorage inside the sand spit near the Southern Boundary Pillar; but as the bar is very shallow, no *buggalows*, *kotias*, or other large native vessels can enter the harbour laden, nor find any shelter from North-Westers prevailing in March, April, and May. All such vessels bound for the Port of Mangalore should therefore be provided with good ground tackle for anchoring in the outer roadstead in not less than 4 fathoms of water (low water), with the lighthouse bearing between E. by N. and N.E. by E.

The Bearings are Magnetic.

By direction of the Government of Bengal,
ARTHUR W. STIFFE, *Capt., I.M.,*
Port Officer of Calcutta.

PORT OFFICE, Calcutta the 8th March 1886.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, MUNICIPAL (MARINE) DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—(No. 12).

BAY OF BENGAL.

ORISSA COAST.

PORT OF DHAMRA.

Directions for making the Entrance to the Dhámrá River.

IF masters of vessels and others making for the Kanika buoy at night, and when within 5 or 6 miles of Shortt's Island, entrance to Dhámrá river, should sight lights, they are warned that those lights are on Shortt's, Island belonging to the Public Works Department, working there.

By direction of the Government of Bengal,
ARTHUR W. STIFFE, *Capt., I.M.,*
Port Officer of Calcutta.

PORT OFFICE, Calcutta, the 8th March 1886.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 16th March 1886.—The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information.

R. H. WILSON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, MUNICIPAL (MARINE) DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—(No. 13.)

INDIA—WEST COAST.

NORTH KONKAN DISTRICT.

MALVAN PORT.

Temporary buoyage of the Johnston-Castle Rock.

WITH reference to Notice to Mariners No. 9, issued from this Department on the 25th February 1886, the Director of the Indian Marine, Bombay, in consequence of information received from the Collector of Salt Revenue, has notified that, as a *temporary measure*, the Johnston-Castle rock buoy, entrance to the Port of Málvan, has been replaced by one of the Málvan harbour buoys, and the latter by a *barrel* fitted for the purpose.

By direction of the Government of Bengal,
ARTHUR W. STIFFE, *Capt., I.M.,*
Port Officer of Calcutta.

PORT OFFICE, Calcutta, the 8th March 1886.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 16th March 1886.—The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information.

R. H. WILSON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, MUNICIPAL (MARINE) DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—(No 14.)

BAY OF BENGAL—ORISSA COAST.

DHAMRA RIVER.

Beacon on Shortt's Island.

NOTICE is hereby given that a *wooden spar*, 47 feet high from the level of the ground, has been newly erected on Shortt's Island, entrance to the Dhamra river, one-third of a mile from the old beacon.

The *Beacon* is surmounted with a *basket* and is painted *black*.

By direction of the Government of Bengal,

ARTHUR W. STIFFE, *Capt., I.M.,*
Port Officer of Calcutta.

PORT OFFICE, Calcutta, the 13th March 1886.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 16th March 1886.—The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information.

R. H. WILSON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, MUNICIPAL (MARINE) DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—(No. 15).

INDIA—WEST COAST.

* * * * *

Breaking adrift of Buoy.

THE following telegram from the Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, Kanara Range, dated 21st February, received by the Collector of Salt Revenue, Bombay, is published for general information:—

“Lighthouse keeper signalled this morning,—S.W. buoy gone adrift.”

By direction of the Government of Bengal,

ARTHUR W. STIFFE, *Capt., I.M.,*
Port Officer of Calcutta.

PORT OFFICE, Calcutta, the 13th March 1886.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 16th March 1886.—The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information.

R. H. WILSON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, MUNICIPAL (MARINE) DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—(No. 16.)

BAY OF BENGAL—ORISSA COAST.

FALSE POINT HARBOUR.

Wreck in Harbour.

TELEGRAPHIC information has been received from the Port Officer, False Point, announcing that a cargo boat has sunk in mid-channel at the entrance to False Point harbour.

The wreck lies in about $4\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms of water, with the following bearings (the masts are visible 8 feet above water):—

Tripod beacon on Reddie head, Dowdeswell Island	... S.E.
Fairway buoy	... N.E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N.
Inner spit buoy	... S. S. E., distant 100 yards.

Also, that a *buoy* painted *green* has been placed close alongside to mark the vicinity of the wreck.

NOTE.—Vessels entering the harbour can pass on either side of the *green* buoy.

The *Bearings* are given from the *Wreck*.

By direction of the Government of Bengal,

ARTHUR W. STIFFE, *Capt., I.M.,*
Port Officer of Calcutta.

PORT OFFICE, Calcutta, the 15th March 1886.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 1421A.

The 23rd February 1886.—Mr. C. M. W. Brett, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 24-Pergunnahs, is vested with powers under sections 110 and 260 of Act X of 1882.

The 22nd March 1886.—The undermentioned gentlemen are appointed to be Honorary Magistrates for the Tangail Bench, in the district of Mymensingh, and are vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class:—

Hafez Mehamed Ali Khan.

Baboo Golok Chandra Rai.

Baboo Ananda Chandra Shaha.

The 23rd March 1886.—Mr. R. H. Renny, Assistant Commissioner, Singhbhum, is vested, under section 10, Act VI of 1871, with the powers of a Subordinate Judge in that district.

Baboo Pramatha Nath Chatterjee, B.L., is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Tirhoot, to be ordinarily stationed at Sitamarhi, during the absence, on furlough, of Baboo Gokul Chand, or until further orders.

The orders of the 16th February last, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 17th idem, appointing Baboo Nuffer Chunder Bhutto, Subordinate Judge of Nuddea, and Baboo Dwarka Nath Mitter, Subordinate Judge of Rungpore, to be temporarily Subordinate Judges of Bankoora and Moorshedabad respectively are cancelled.

Baboo Nobin Chunder Gangooly, Additional Subordinate Judge of Tirhoot, is retransferred to Moorshedabad.

Baboo Bolac Chand, Additional Subordinate Judge of Bhagulpore, is retransferred to Purneah.

Baboo Jogendra Nath Deb, Additional Munsif of Bhagulpore, is retransferred to Gya.

Baboo Tej Chunder Mookerjee, Additional Munsif of Buxar, Shahabad, is retransferred to Jungypore in the district of Moorshedabad.

Baboo Baroda Churn Mittra, who has, under separate orders of this date, been appointed to be a Probationer under the Statutory Civil Service Rules in Pubna, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

GRANT OF LEAVE TO MUNSIFS.—*The 17th March 1886.*—Mr. P. N. Banerjee, First Munsif of Krishnaghur, in the district of Nuddea, is allowed leave for three months, under section 128, chapter X of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 21st January 1886.

Baboo Nolini Nath Mitter, First Munsif of Manickgunge, in the district of Dacca, is allowed leave for one month, under section 73, rule 1, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 14th January 1886.

The 19th March 1886.—Baboo Aswini Kumar Guha, First Munsif of Hooghly, is allowed leave for one month and six days, under section 73, rule 1, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the afternoon of the 9th proximo, or from the date on which he may be relieved.

F. B. PEACOCK,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,—BENGAL.

ESTABLISHMENT—GENERAL.

The 23rd March 1886.

No. 116.—*Leave.*—Mr. A. G. Bremner, Assistant Engineer, second grade, is granted sick leave from the 1st to the 11th February 1886, in extension of the sick leave granted him in Bengal Government Notification No. 484, dated the 14th December 1885.

S. T. TREVOR, Col., R.E.,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. Dept.

ESTABLISHMENT—IRRIGATION.

The 19th March 1886.

No. 114.—*Leave.*—Baboo Amrito Lal Roy Chowdry, Executive Engineer, second grade, *sub pro tem*, attached to the office of Superintending Engineer, Orissa Circle, is granted privilege leave for one month, under section 138 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 2nd proximo, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

The 22nd March 1886.

No. 115.—*Posting.*—With reference to Bengal Government Notification No. 79, dated the 4th March 1886, Mr. H. C. Barnes, Executive Engineer, fourth grade, *sub pro tem*, is posted to the Gunduck Division, which he joined on the afternoon of the 10th March 1886.

The 23rd March 1886.

No. 117.—*Leave.*—Mr. G. W. Faulkner, Executive Engineer, second grade, Gunduck Division, is granted three months' privilege leave, with effect from the 14th April 1886, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

IRRIGATION.

The 23rd March 1886.

No. 118.—Declaration.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken up by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, namely for the construction of Distributary No. 2 from High Level Canal, Range III, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a strip of land about 2 miles 1,740 feet in length, and with a width varying from 30 feet to 42 feet, more or less, passing through villages Ranjit, Pattasing, Niladri, Beerbhadra, Malpada, and Geelpadi, in pergunnah Munzoory, in the district of Balasore, is required.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

No. 119.—Declaration.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken up by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, namely for the construction of Branch A of Distributary No. 2 from High Level Canal, Range III, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a strip of land about one mile in length, and with a width varying from 35 feet to 60 feet, more or less, passing through villages Ranjit and Kumbharia, in pergunnah Munzoory, in the district of Balasore, is required.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

No. 120, dated Calcutta, the 23rd March 1886.

READ—

Report of the Committee appointed to enquire into and report on the working and management of the Circular Canals.

Report by the Board of Revenue.

Letter from the Board of Revenue giving details of existing administrative arrangements.

Note by Chief Engineer.

RESOLUTION.—In discussing the general management of these canals the Committee reported that since 1855 the supervision of the Calcutta Canals has been directly under the Commissioner of the Nuddea or Presidency Division, and they did not consider that this worked well. There was not, however, a consensus of opinion as to what change should be made, two of the Committee recommending that the Supervisor should be placed under the Magistrate-Collector of the 24-Pergunnahs, one member being of opinion that the canals should form a sub-division of the Eastern and Circular Canals Division under the Executive Engineer.

The question was an important one, and the opinions of the Commissioner and of the Board of Revenue were specially called for. The former upheld the proposal to place the general management under the Magistrate-Collector, while the Board of Revenue considered that the existing system should hold, or that the Supervisor should work directly under the Board. On a full consideration of all that has been urged, the Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion that the present system fails in securing that close personal supervision which is so much needed, while nothing would be gained by a transfer to the Magistrate-Collector, that officer being quite as unable as the Commissioner of the Presidency Division to afford the necessary leisure. It has never been the practice for the Board of Revenue in its single or collective capacity to visit, inspect, and examine the working of any department. All the action they could take would be upon the submission of returns and reports, and this is not exactly the system which the necessities of the case most require. His Honor is therefore of opinion that the working of these canals should be placed under the Executive and Superintending Engineers, subject to the orders of Government in the Irrigation Department of Public Works. Accordingly the following notification is issued.

The other proposals and recommendations of the Committee will be dealt with departmentally.

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified for general information that from the 1st April next the management of the Calcutta Canals will vest in the Public Works Department, and that the regulation of the traffic and collection of tolls will be carried out, according to the rules in force from time to time, under the orders of the Executive Engineer, Eastern and Circular Canals Division, who is hereby appointed a "Supervisor," under sections 8 and 13 of Act V (B.C.) of 1864.

No. 121.—*Notification*.—It is hereby notified, under section II, Act V of 1864 (B.C.), in supersession of all previous notifications, that the provisions of the said Act shall apply to the following navigable channels from 1st April 1886, viz:—

I.—The Circular Canal, comprising the whole of the still-water canals between the Dhappa and Chitpore Locks, together with its junction with the river Hooghly, and the Orange Soorah at Dhappa.

II.—The Central Lake Channel, from its junction with the Calcutta Canal at the Dhappa Lock to its junction with the Biddiadharee at Bamunghatta.

III.—The Nowbhangha khal, extending northwards for a mile from its junction with the Central Lake Channel below the Dhappa Lock.

IV.—The Soorah, from its junction with the Central Lake Channel below the Dhappa Lock, and extending to the fish market situated adjacent to, and to the west of, the Dhappa Inspector's residence.

V.—Tolly's Nullah, extending from its junction with the river Hooghly at Kidderpore to the Biddiadharee river at Samookpottah.

VI.—The Biddiadharee river from Bamunghatta to Samookpottah.

No. 122.—*Notification*.—Agreeably to section VI of the Canals Act, V of 1864 (B.C.), it is hereby notified that, on and after the 1st April 1886, licenses for a period not exceeding six months will be granted on the rates mentioned below for boats plying on the Circular Canal between the locks at Dhappa and Chitpore. The number of licenses will be restricted to 20, and boats carrying such license will have free use of the Canal within the locks named above—

	Rs.	A.	
For boats measuring up to 150 maunds	...	5 0	per mensem.
For every additional 50 maunds above 150 maunds	2 8		ditto.

Licenses can be obtained on application to the Executive Engineer, Calcutta and Eastern Canals Division.

J. M. McNEILE, Col., R.E.,
Joint-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. Dept.

JAIL DEPARTMENT.

No. 2279.—*The 17th March 1886*.—Surgeon-Major E. Sanders made over charge of the Jessore Jail to Baboo Shamadhub Roy on the afternoon of the 7th March 1886.

A. S. LETHBRIDGE,
Inspector-General of Jails, Bengal.

No. 2406.—*The 22nd March 1886*.—Mr. H. Savage made over charge of the Mymensingh Jail to Surgeon D. G. Crawford on the forenoon of the 11th March 1886.

No. 2419.—*The 22nd March 1886*.—Mr. W. Leonard made over charge of the Presidency Jail to Mr. P. Donaldson on the afternoon of the 15th March 1886.

No. 2478.—*The 22nd March 1886*.—Mr. H. Farrer made over charge of the Berham-pore Jail to Surgeon-Major E. Sanders on the forenoon of the 12th March 1886.

A. D. LARYMORE,
for Inspector-General of Jails, Bengal.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

No. 1926.—*The 19th March 1886*.—Assistant Surgeon Nirmul Chundra Gupta, a Supernumerary at the Presidency, is appointed to be House Surgeon, 2nd Surgeon's Ward, Medical College Hospital, vice Assistant Surgeon Protap Chunder Ker.

A. J. COWIE,
Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal.

HIGH COURT NOTICE.

High Court—Original Side:

The 12th March 1886.

MR. W. R. FINK, Chief Clerk of the High Court, Original Side, has obtained privilege leave for one month, from the 22nd instant, under section 73, rule 2, chapter 5 of the Civil Leave Code.

By order,
R. BELCHAMBERS, Registrar.

SMALL CAUSE COURT NOTICE.

UNDER section 14, Act XI of 1865, notice is hereby given that, subject to the orders of Government, the Judge of the Courts of Small Causes of Magoorah, Jhenidah, and Narail will, during the month of April 1886, sit in those Courts on the dates mentioned below :—

Magoorah Small Cause Court ... From 1st to 3rd and from 20th to 26th April 1886.
 Narail Small Cause Court ... From 4th to 7th and from 27th to 30th April 1886.
 Jhenidah Small Cause Court ... From 8th to 19th April 1886.
 Travelling, Sundays and holidays excepted.

MOHENDRA NATH BOSE, *Judge.*

NARAIL SMALL CAUSE COURT, *the 22nd March 1886.*

TREASURY NOTICE.

UNCOVENANTED DEPUTY COLLECTOR MR. E. M. REILY has been placed in charge of the Chumparun Treasury, and is authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

F. M. HALLIDAY, *Commissioner, Patna Division.*

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Subordinate Educational Service.

The 18th March 1886.—Baboo Krishna Kisor Adhikari, M.A., Deputy Inspector of Schools, Manbhoom (temporarily substantive in class V), having returned to duty on the afternoon of the 3rd February 1886, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him under the orders of the 12th September last is cancelled.

Baboo Thakur Das Rakhit, Second Master of the Pooree Zillah School (class VI), is allowed leave of absence for one month, under section 134, chapter X of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 5th March 1886.

Baboo Bhupati Bhusan Chakravarti, Additional Master of the Pooree Zillah School, is appointed to officiate as Second Master of the same institution and in class VI, *vice* Baboo Thakur Das Rakhit, on leave.

The 19th March 1886.—Baboo Krishna Chandra Ray, Third Master of the Hare School (class IV and officiating in class III), is allowed leave of absence for one month, under section 73, rule I, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 8th March 1886.

CHARLES H. TAWNEY,

Offg. Director of Public Instruction.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

THE undermentioned students have passed the Medical Examinations :—

SECOND M. B. EXAMINATION.

FIRST DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Bandyopadhyay, Trailokyanath	...	...	Medical College.
Barat, S. N.	...	...	Ditto.
Basu, Chunilal	...	...	Ditto.
„ Niradbihari	...	...	Ditto.
Chakrabarti, Kshetrapal	...	...	Ditto.
De, Sasibhushan	...	...	Ditto.
Ghatak, Annadaprasanna	...	...	Ditto.
Ghosh, Bipinbihari	...	...	Ditto.
Laha, Lalitmohan	...	...	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Srischandra	...	...	Ditto.
Nallatamby, C. W.	...	...	Ditto.
Raychaudhuri, Suratkumar	...	...	Ditto.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Basu, Gobindachandra	...	...	...	Medical College.
Datta, Durlabhchandra	...	...	...	Ditto.
„ Jogindranath	...	...	...	Ditto.
De, Lalbihari	...	...	...	Ditto.
Haldar, Gopallal	...	...	...	Ditto.
Mitra, Upendranath	...	...	...	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Akshaykumar	...	...	...	Ditto.
Nandi, Purnachandra	...	...	...	Ditto.
Ray, Isanchandra	...	...	...	Ditto.
„ Phatikchandra	...	...	...	Ditto.
Sanyal, Dinanath	...	...	...	Ditto.

SECOND L. M. S. EXAMINATION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Datta, Nitaichand	...	...	...	Medical College.
De, Phakirchand	...	...	...	Ditto.
Ghosh, Bidhubhushan	...	...	...	Ditto.
Lahiri, Prakaschandra	...	...	...	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Jnanendranath	...	...	...	Ditto.

FIRST M. B. EXAMINATION.

FIRST DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

Nandi, Akshaykumar	...	...	...	Medical College.
Sarkar, Nilratan	...	...	...	Ditto.
Dasgupta, Syamnirad	...	...	...	Ditto.
Vethecan, F.	...	...	...	Ditto.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Basu, Sureschandra	...	...	...	Medical College.
Chaudhuri, Janmejey	...	...	...	Ditto.
Das, Saradaprasad	...	...	...	Ditto.
Majumdar, Trailokyanath	...	...	...	Ditto.
Nandi, Purnachandra	...	...	...	Ditto.
Pal, Akshaykumar	...	...	...	Ditto.
Ray, Debendranath	...	...	...	Ditto.
Sarkar, Bipinbihari	...	...	...	Ditto.

FIRST L. M. S. EXAMINATION.

Moung Yan Hmu...	...	...	...	Medical College.
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W. GRIFFITHS, Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE, the 22nd March 1886.

NOTIFICATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the next half-yearly departmental examination of Assistant Magistrates, Deputy Magistrates, and others serving in this division will be held at Bhagulpore, on Monday, the 3rd May 1886, and following days. The examination will be held in the Commissioner's Office.

N. S. ALEXANDER, Commissioner.

COMMR'S. OFFICE, BHAGULPORE DIVISION, the 16th March 1886.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that for the next half-yearly departmental examination of Assistants and others, commencing on Monday, the 3rd May 1886, four local committees will be formed in the Dacca Division, viz. one at Dacca for examinees employed in the district of Dacca, one at Furreedpore for those employed in that district, one at Burrisal for those employed in the district of Backergunge, and the fourth at Mymensingh for those employed in the district of Mymensingh.

W. R. LARMINIE, Offg. Commissioner.

Dacca COMMR'S. OFFICE, the 16—17th March 1886.

NOTIFICATION OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE.

No. 268B.

Notice is hereby given that the Fourth Sale of Opium, the Provision of 1883-84 and 1884-85, will be held at the Government Opium Sale-room, No. 2, Bankshall-street, on Monday, the 5th April 1886, at 11 A.M., and will comprise 4,500 chests, viz. :—

Opium manufactured at the Patna Factory of season 1883-84	... 2,350	Chests.
Do. do. at the Ghazepore Factory consisting of		
1,743 chests of season 1883-84 and 407 chests of 1884-85	... 2,150	
Total	... 4,500	

2nd. The general conditions of the sale now advertised will be the same as usual. They may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 30th November 1885, and published in the *Government and Exchange Gazettes*, or on personal application at the office of the Board of Revenue.

3rd. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 10th and 20th April 1886, respectively, that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes, or other public securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the sale-room will be received after 1-30 P.M. of Saturday, the 10th April 1886, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 3-30 P.M. of Tuesday, the 20th April 1886.

4th. In addition to the quantity above advertised for sale, the following quantities, more or less, of the opium manufactured at the Patna and Ghazepore Factories will be brought to sale up to December next about the dates specified below. The Board of Revenue, however, reserve to themselves the right of altering these dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so :—

DATES.	Manufactured at the Patna Factory, about chests.	Manufactured at the Ghazepore Factory, about chests.	Total, about chests.
On or about Monday, 3rd May 1886	2,350	2,150	4,500
On or about Thursday, 3rd June "	2,350	2,150	4,500
On or about Monday, 5th July "	2,350	2,150	4,500
On or about Wednesday, 4th August "	2,350	2,150	4,500
On or about Thursday, 2nd September "	2,350	2,150	4,500
On or about Wednesday, 22nd "	2,350	2,150	4,500
On or about Wednesday, 3rd November "	2,350	2,150	4,500
On or about Thursday, 2nd December "	2,350	2,150	4,500
Total ...	18,800	17,200	36,000

By order of the Board of Revenue, L.P.,

C. A. SAMUELLS, *Offg. Secretary.*

BOARD OF REVENUE, L.P., Fort William, the 2nd March 1886.

Statement showing the Importation of Salt (Private Property) in Bond and Afloat on the River Hooghly subject to Customs Duty on the 15th March 1886.

DESCRIPTION OF SALT	Government golabs.	Private golabs.	Afloat.	Total.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Liverpool Punga ...	69,569	.....	10,02,543	10,72,112
Italian Kurkutch ...	2,64,282	.....	6,918	2,71,200
Bombay ditto ...	47,782	.....	16,886	64,668
Arabian and Persian Gulfs Kurkutch and Muscat Rock ...	1,11,231	.....	.....	1,11,231
Total ...	4,92,864	.....	10,26,347	15,19,211

By order of the Board of Revenue, L. P.,

R. AMOS, *for Collector of Customs.*

CUSTOM HOUSE, CALCUTTA, the 22nd March 1886.



The Calcutta Gazette.

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PART I.

Orders and Notifications by the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal,
the High Court, Government Treasury, &c.

ORDERS BY THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

No. 1587A.

GENERAL.—*The 17th March 1886.*—Mr. E. M. Reily, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Chumparun, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector, under section 4 of Act VII (B.C.) of 1880, in that district.

The 24th March 1886.—Mr. J. E. B. Jeffery, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Maldah, was on leave, under section 72, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, from the afternoon of the 9th October to the afternoon of the 9th November 1885.

Mr. J. Pratt, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, reported his departure from India, on furlough, on the 7th instant.

The 25th March 1886.—The services of Baboo Burhandeo Narain, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Durbhunga, are placed at the disposal of the Revenue Department of this Government for employment as Assistant Settlement Officer in Mozufferpore.

The 26th March 1886.—The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Mr. B. L. Gupta of his appointment as Coroner of Calcutta.

Mr. A. Weekes, s.c., reported his departure from India, on furlough, on the 7th March 1886.

The special leave for six months granted to Mr. W. Kemble, Opium Agent, Behar, under the order of the 5th November 1885 has been commuted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to furlough for one year.

The following officers have been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India extensions of furlough for the periods mentioned opposite their names :—

Mr. J. R. Hallett, c.s.	...	...	...	One week.
„ D. Cameron, c.s.	...	...	...	Six months.

The 30th March 1886.—Moulvie Wajeeooddeen Ahmed is appointed to act as a Sub-Deputy Collector in the district of Rajshahye, and is posted to the Nattore sub-division of that district, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Radhica Lal Shome, or until further orders.

Baboo Chandi Charan Bose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Tipperah, is allowed leave for two months and twenty-two days, under section 72, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

Baboo Doorga Dass Chowdry, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Dinagapore, is transferred to the Sudder station of the district of Tipperah.

Baboo Rajendro Nath Roy, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Sarun, is allowed leave for one month and one day, under section 72, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. H. H. Birch, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Julpigoree, is allowed leave for three months, under section 128, rule 1, chapter X of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. P. H. O'Brien, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Naraingunge, Dacca, is allowed leave for five weeks, under section 72, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he availed himself of it.

In modification of the order, dated the 9th instant, Mr. C. B. Marindin, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Monghyr, is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of Mymensingh, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. E. G. Glazier, or until further orders.

Mr. K. G. Gupta, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Nuddea, is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of Beerbhoom, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. W. Fiddian, or until further orders.

Mr. R. C. Sterndale is appointed to act as Cantonment Magistrate of Dum-Dum and Judge of the Small Cause Court in that Cantonment, during the absence, on deputation, of Captain W. Hastings, or until further orders, with effect from the date on which he joined his appointment.

Mr. Sterndale is also appointed temporarily to act as Cantonment Magistrate of Barrackpore and Judge of the Small Cause Court in that Cantonment, during the absence, on leave, of Lieutenant-Colonel W. Hopkinson, or until further orders, in addition to his other duties.

Baboo Dhanesh Chunder Roy, First Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of the Patna Division, is allowed leave for fifteen days, under section 72, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him under the order of the 25th February 1886.

Baboo Khetter Mohun Mitter, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Patna, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870 in that district.

In modification of the order of the 19th January last, the services of Baboo Ram Nironjan Prosad, Temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, Behar, Patna, are placed at the disposal of the Financial Department of this Government for employment on Excise work in that district.

The order of the 19th January last, transferring Baboo Behary Lall Sirkar, Temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, from Durbhunga to Behar, in Patna, is cancelled.

Moulvie Mohamed Latif Allum is appointed temporarily to be a Sub-Deputy Collector of the fourth grade, and is posted to the Sudder station of the district of Shahabad. His services are placed at the disposal of the Financial Department of this Government for employment on Excise work.

Baboo Kali Kumar Roy Chowdry, Temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, Jungypore, Moorshedabad, is transferred to Jhenidah, in the district of Jessore.

Baboo Nogendra Lall Mitter, Sub-Deputy Collector, Jhenidah, Jessore, is transferred to Jungypore, in the district of Moorshedabad.

Baboo Nitya Nunda Bhar, M.A., a probationer in the Subordinate Executive Service, is posted to Hooghly, instead of to Chittagong, as notified in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 17th instant.

Mr. H. Lee, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Jessore, is transferred to Midnapore, and is posted to the Sudder station of that district.

This cancels the orders of the instant appointing Mr. H. F. Matthews, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, to Midnapore.

Moulvie Bazlul Karim, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Ghattal, Midnapore, is transferred to Maldah, and is posted to the Sudder station of that district.

Moulvie Syed Mahomed, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Maldah, is transferred to Patna, and is posted to the Sudder station of that district.

Mr. L. P. Shirres, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Seetamurhee, Mozufferpore, is transferred to the Sudder station of the district of Durbhunga.

Mr. J. H. Bernard, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Midnapore, is appointed to have charge of the Ghattal sub-division of that district.

In supersession of the order of the 23rd instant, Mr. E. Stewart, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Mozufferpore, is appointed to have charge of the Seetamurhee sub-division of that district.

Mr. S. N. Banerjee, Sub-Deputy Collector, Sasseram, Shahabad, is allowed leave for three months, under section 72, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Syed Agha Sultan Tafazul Hossain is appointed to act as a Sub-Deputy Collector of the fourth grade at Sasseram, Shahabad, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. S. N. Banerjee or until further orders.

The services of Mr. A. W. Paul, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, 24-Pergunnahs, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, in the Foreign Department.

Mr. A. Forbes, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Sarun, is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of the 24-Pergunnahs, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. W. R. Larminie, or until further orders.

Mr. A. L. Clay, Deputy Commissioner, Manbhoom, is appointed to be a Magistrate and Collector of the first grade, and to be Magistrate and Collector of Backergunge, but to act as Magistrate and Collector of Sarun, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. E. V. Westmacott, or until further orders.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. L. Samuells, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Singbhoom, is appointed to be Deputy Commissioner of Manbhoom.

Mr. C. J. S. Faulder, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is appointed to act temporarily as Magistrate and Collector of Maldah, until relieved by Mr. J. E. B. Jeffery.

Mr. W. H. Mackenzie, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Lohardugga, is allowed leave for three months, under section 138, rule 2, chapter X of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

The following gentlemen are appointed to act, until further orders, as Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, and are posted to the Sudder station of the districts mentioned opposite their names :—

* Baboo Saroda Prosad Sircar, M. A., Mozufferpore.

„ Girendra Chunder Banerjee, B.A., Lohardugga.

Baboo Mohadeo Pershad, temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, Seetamurhee, Mozufferpore, is transferred to Hajepore, in that district, *vice* Moulvie Syed Waris Ali, on deputation.

Baboo Charu Chandra Mitra is appointed temporarily to be a Sub-Deputy Collector of the 4th grade at Seetamurhee, Mozufferpore, during the absence, on deputation, of Moulvie Syed Waris Ali, or until further orders.

Baboo Srish Chandra Mozcomdar is appointed temporarily to be a Sub-Deputy Collector of the 4th grade at Nowada, Gya, during the absence, on deputation, of Moulvie Syed Mohi-ud-din, or until further orders.

Baboo Ananta Lal Chatterjee, Temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, Backergunge, is transferred to Patna, and is posted to the Behar sub-division of that district.

Baboo Peary Mohun Bose, sub-Deputy Collector, on leave, is posted to Backergunge.

This cancels the order of the 23rd instant posting him to the Rajshahye Division.

Baboo Bisseswar Das is appointed temporarily to be a Sub-Deputy Collector of the 4th grade in the Rajshahye Division, during the absence, on deputation, of Baboo Ramniranjan Pershad, or until further orders.

POLICE.—*The 26th March 1886.*—The services of Mr. H. G. Wilkins, District Superintendent of Police, 24-Pergunnahs, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India, in the Home Department.

The 30th March 1886.—Mr. J. B. Birch, District Superintendent of Police, Shahabad, is allowed leave for ten days, under section 72, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. W. J. Kilby, District Superintendent of Police, Rungpore, is appointed to act as District Superintendent of Police, 24-Pergunnahs, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. H. G. Wilkins, or until further orders.

Mr. J. C. Stack, Assistant Superintendent of Police, in charge of the District Police, Bogra, is appointed to act, until further orders, as District Superintendent of Police, Rungpore, *vice* Mr. W. J. Kilby, on deputation.

Mr. H. V. H. Roberts, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Mymensingh, is transferred to Bogra, and is appointed to have charge of the District Police of that district.

Mr. H. C. Clogstoun, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Barrackpore, is appointed temporarily to act as District Superintendent of Police, 24-Pergunnahs, until relieved by Mr. W. J. Kilby.

Mr. C. C. Flowden, Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police, 24-Pergunnahs, is posted temporarily to Barrackpore.

PORT TRUST.—*The 30th March 1886.*—Mr. A. Wilson is appointed to be a Commissioner for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta, *vice* Mr. R. Steel, resigned.

Mr. J. Mackay is appointed to act as a Commissioner for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta, *vice* Mr. C. H. Moore, on leave.

ECCLESIASTICAL.—*The 26th March 1886.*—The Revd. W. H. Bray is appointed to be Chaplain of Darjeeling, with effect from the 22nd March 1886.

The 27th March 1886.—The Revd. A. L. Mitchell, Chaplain of Dum-Dum, is allowed furlough for two years, under section 114 (a), chapter IX of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 2nd proximo, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

The 29th March 1886.—The Revd. W. Ulyat, Chaplain of Dacca, is allowed leave for one day, under section 122, chapter IX of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him under the order of the 21st March 1885.

EDUCATION.—*The 24th March 1886.*—Mr. A. W. Croft, C.I.E., Director of Public Instruction, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for three months.

The 29th March 1886.—The following gentlemen are appointed to be members of the District School Committee of Mozufferpore:—

Baboo Ramdhary Sahay, Zemindar.

Moulvie Wajid Hossein, Officiating Special Deputy Collector.

„ Wajid Hussain, B.L., Pleader.

„ Jawad Hussain, Secretary to the Municipality.

Baboo Ram Churn Lall, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector.

Brigade-Surgeon J. H. Thornton, Civil Surgeon.

Baboo Matadin, First Subordinate Judge.

„ Grish Chunder Chatterjee, Second Subordinate Judge.

OPIUM.—*The 24th March 1886.*—Mr. P. J. Luard, Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, Benares Agency, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of extraordinary leave, without pay, for one week.

The 29th March 1886.—Mr. G. W. Dick Lauder, Assistant Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, Basti, is allowed leave for six months, under section 128, chapter X of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st proximo.

MEDICAL.—*The 26th March 1886.*—Surgeon G. A. Cones, in medical charge, detachment, 8th Regiment, Bengal Infantry, is appointed to have medical charge of the civil station of Buxa, Julpigoree, in addition to his own duties, *vice* Surgeon F. W. Wright.

The 30th March 1886.—Surgeon J. Clarke, Second Resident Surgeon, Presidency General Hospital, acted as Civil Surgeon of Dacca and Superintendent of the Medical School at that station from the 25th to the 27th February 1886, both days inclusive.

The following notification is republished from the *Assam Gazette*:—

No. 86.—*The 16th March 1886.*—Privilege leave of absence for 22 days, under rule 1, section 73, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, is granted to Baboo Kali Nath Dhur, Second Munsif of Maulavi Bazar, with effect from the 1st March 1886.

F. B. PEACOCK,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—EMIGRATION.

Calcutta, the 18th March 1886.

No. 94 E.

Rules relating to Colonial Emigration under the Provisions of Act
XXI of 1883.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL RULES.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 80 of the Indian Emigration Act, 1883, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules to regulate the engagement and transport of emigrants and dependents, as defined in the said Act, to the colonies authorized to import Indian labour:—

1. The schedules and forms attached to these rules are prescribed for the several purposes specified in the heading of each, and shall be taken as part of the rules.

2. The same provision in every respect shall be made for the welfare of dependents of emigrants as for that of the emigrants themselves: and all rules regulating the treatment and transport of emigrants shall be applicable to their dependents also.

3. Correspondence with a local Government, in connection with emigration matters, shall ordinarily be conducted through the Protector of Emigrants appointed by that Government, or through such other channel as that Government may prescribe in that behalf.

4. A return, showing the number and description of emigrants and their dependents embarked for the colonies during each month at each port, shall be submitted by the Protector of Emigrants to the local Government concerned within the month following that for which the return is due.

5. The submission of annual reports by emigration officers shall be regulated as follows:—

(a)—Every Medical Inspector of Emigrants shall forward his report to the Protector of Emigrants within two months of the expiry of the year to which the report relates. The report shall treat of the following points, namely—the condition of the depôts; the state of health of the emigrants accommodated therein; the sufficiency of hospital and other medical arrangements; the cause of any epidemic disease; and the precautionary measures adopted against its spread.

(b)—Every Protector of Emigrants shall, not later than six months after the close of each calendar year, submit to the local Government his report for that year. The report shall review the history of emigration during the year, noticing all points of importance; and shall furnish such particulars as may from time to time be required by the local Government.

CHAPTER II.

RECRUITMENT.

Section I.—Recruiting Licenses.

6. Every Emigration Agent, desiring to obtain a license (Form No. 1) for any intending recruiter, shall forward an application on his behalf to the Protector of Emigrants concerned, and shall send therewith a certificate of good character in Form No. 2, obtained from the Magistrate of the district, or Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner of Police of the Presidency or town of which the intending recruiter is a native or resident of long standing. The license of a recruiter who shall have recruited labourers in any district shall not be countersigned under section 23 (2) of the Act by the Magistrate of any other district, unless such license shall have been endorsed by the Magistrate of the district in which such recruiter shall have previously recruited labourers with a certificate to the effect that the operations of the license-holder have been conducted in a satisfactory manner.

COLONIAL EMIGRATION FORM No. 1.

FORM OF RECRUITER'S LICENSE.

No. _____ Office of the Protector of Emigrants at the Port of _____ described in the descriptive roll annexed, is hereby licensed under the Indian Emigration Act, 1883, to be a recruiter of emigrants for [here state the country for which the recruiter is licensed to recruit] in [here specify the local area within which the recruiter is licensed to recruit].

This license will be in force until the _____ of _____, unless previously cancelled.

Dated the _____ day of _____

Descriptive Roll.

Protector of Emigrants.

Name.	Father's name.	AGE.		Caste.	Colour.	HEIGHT.		Distinguishing marks.	Name of village, local sub-division (tahsil, taluk, &c.) and district to which recruiter belongs.
		Years.	Months.			Feet.	Inches.		

COLONIAL EMIGRATION FORM No. 2.

FORM OF CERTIFICATE OF INTENDING RECRUITER'S CHARACTER.

Descriptive particulars of _____, intending recruiter.

Name.	Father's name.	Caste.	Age.	HEIGHT.		RESIDENCE.			Full particulars as to bodily marks and general appearance for purposes of identification.	REMARKS.
				Feet.	Inches.	District.	Thana.	Village or town and mahalla.		

CERTIFIED that the above-named _____ appeared before me, and that the enquiry made regarding him has elicited nothing against his employment as a recruiter of emigrants.

DATED AT

The

188 .

Magistrate of

MEMO.

THE undersigned requests that the Magistrate of _____ will grant the above certificate to _____, if there is no objection to his employment.

DATED AT

The

188 .

Emigration Agent for

7. If the renewal of a recruiting license, the term of which has expired, be desired, the Application for renewal of license. Emigration Agent shall forward with his application the expired license, and a certificate in Form No. 3 by any District Magistrate of the identity of the recruiter concerned: or shall cause such recruiter to attend at the office of the Protector for identification, when the application for renewal of license is made.

COLONIAL EMIGRATION FORM No. 3.

FORM OF CERTIFICATE OF RECRUITER'S IDENTITY.

CERTIFIED that _____ recruiter appeared before me this day, and was identified, by comparison, with the particulars endorsed on his expired license No. _____ dated the _____ 188 , hereto annexed. He answers to his descriptive roll in all respects.

DATED AT

The

188 .

Magistrate of

MEMO.

THE undersigned requests that the Magistrate will grant the above certificate to
, if satisfied as to his identity.

DATED AT

The

188 .

Emigration Agent for

8. If an Emigration Agent desires a license for any recruiter of another agency, whose services are no longer required by that agency, he shall forward to the Protector of Emigrants, with his application for the license, the unexpired license of the recruiter, with an endorsement thereon by the Agent of the other agency to the effect that the services of the recruiter are no longer required by him.

8A. All Emigration Agents shall without delay intimate to the Protector, for the information of Government, any changes which they may be authorized by the Colonial Governments to make in the terms offered to intending emigrants.

Section 2.—Sub-depôts.

9. The places of accommodation provided for intending emigrants or emigrants by recruiters shall, for the purposes of these rules, be called sub-depôts.

10. The accommodation provided in sub-depôts shall be considered sufficient if the emigrants are kept in such manner as would be considered comfortable by persons of their condition in the district where they are recruited. The following points shall however invariably be insisted on :—

- (a)—Perfect cleanliness, both of the premises and of the inmates.
- (b)—Sufficiency of accommodation for the largest number of persons likely to be located in the sub-depôt at one time.
- (c)—A plentiful supply of good water within a reasonable distance.
- (d)—Proper conveniences for purposes of nature and for bathing; and, when rendered necessary by the number of persons likely to be received, suitable latrine accommodation.
- (e)—Proper arrangements for the exclusion from the depôt of all contagious diseases, for the report to the medical authorities of the district of any cases of contagious diseases occurring within the sub-depôt, and for the prevention of the spread of such diseases should cases occur.
- (f)—The exclusion of all women, who are not intending emigrants or emigrants, from the sub-depôt premises, without special permission of the District Magistrate.

- (g)—The exclusion of *parda-nashin* women from the sub-depôt premises under all circumstances.
- (h)—The provision of accommodation for single women and married couples, apart from that for single men.
- (i)—The keeping by the person in charge of the sub-depôt of an inspection book in which inspecting officers may write their remarks; and its readiness for production whenever required.
- (j)—The entry in the inspection book by that person of a list of his servants and of all changes which may from time to time require to be made in such list, and the exclusion from the sub-depôt of all persons other than the servants so entered, emigrants, intending emigrants, and persons entitled by law to demand admittance.

11. All District Magistrates and Magistrates in charge of sub-divisions shall at least once in every month visit and inspect all sub-depôts situated at the head-quarters of their respective jurisdictions, or shall cause such depôts to be inspected at least once in every month by a Magistrate subordinate to them, or by an officer of police of rank not lower than that of an Assistant District Superintendent. In the town of Madras the Commissioner of Police shall cause such depôts to be inspected at least once in every week by an Inspector of Police. On the occasion of such inspections special attention should be directed to the points mentioned in Rule 10 and to the health and general well-being of the inmates of the sub-depôt. Such visits should take place without notice and at irregular intervals.

12. The power which may be conferred on an officer of police under section 27, sub-section (3), of the Act may be exercised by a District Superintendent of Police or by an Assistant Superintendent of Police, but by no other officer of police.

Exercise of power conferred on officer of Police.

Section 3.—Registration.

Register for registrations.

13. Every registering officer shall keep a register in Form No. 4 for the registration of intending emigrants.

COLONIAL EMIGRATION FORM No. 4.

Register of Emigrants recruited in the District of _____ during the year 18 _____

Recruited by _____ License No. _____ for the Colony of _____

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Serial No. of presentation.	Date.	Serial No.	EMIGRANTS.		DEPENDENTS.		Sex.	Age.	Caste.	Occupation.	RESIDENCE.			SUCCESSOR TO ESTATE IN INDIA.			Serial Number in nominal roll (list).	Name of ship.	Year in which sailed.	Colony.	REMARKS.
			Name.	Father's name.	Name.	Relationship to labourers.					District.	Thana.	Village or town and mhalia.	Name.	Father's name.	Relationship.					

Correct and legible entries in register.

14. Particular care shall be taken that the writing in the register is very legible, and that vernacular names are correctly transliterated.

15. The serial number in column 1 of the form shall be affixed to all entries of persons presented for registration in the order of such presentation. The serial number in column 3 shall be affixed only to the entries of persons actually registered.

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16. Every registering officer, before whom any person is brought for registration as an intending emigrant, or as the dependent of such emigrant, shall, apart from the recruiter or other person interested in having the registration executed, examine such person on the points set forth in sections 31—33 of the Act.

16. Every registering officer, before whom any person is brought for registration as an intending emigrant, or as the dependent of such emigrant, shall, apart from the recruiter or other person interested in having the registration executed, examine such person on the points set forth in sections 31—33 of the Act.

17. As each person brought to be registered by the recruiter is examined and passed for registration by the registering officer under section 31, the particulars regarding such person shall be entered in columns 1 to 17 inclusive of the register by the registering officer himself, or by a member of his office establishment, and the work shall not be made over to the recruiter or to any other person.

17. As each person brought to be registered by the recruiter is examined and passed for registration by the registering officer under section 31, the particulars regarding such person shall be entered in columns 1 to 17 inclusive of the register by the registering officer himself, or by a member of his office establishment, and the work shall not be made over to the recruiter or to any other person.

18. If an intending emigrant has dependents, particulars as to their names, age, and relationship to the emigrant, shall be entered in the appropriate columns of the register separately and immediately following the entries regarding the emigrant on whom they are dependent.

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19. If an intending emigrant states that he has no next-of-kin in India, an endeavour may be made to obtain the name of some respectable man in his native village, such as the headman or chief raiyat; and such name may be entered in the register under the column for successor to estate in India, a note explaining the matter being made in the "Remarks" column.

19. If an intending emigrant states that he has no next-of-kin in India, an endeavour may be made to obtain the name of some respectable man in his native village, such as the headman or chief raiyat; and such name may be entered in the register under the column for successor to estate in India, a note explaining the matter being made in the "Remarks" column.

20. If, in a case in which registration has been postponed under section 32 (2) of the Act, the registering officer subsequently decides to register the woman, she shall be treated as a freshly brought up intending emigrant, and particulars regarding her shall be entered in the Register of Emigrants.

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21. Emigrants registered on behalf of any agency, but not required owing to recruiting operations having been closed for the time being or other cause, may be transferred to the recruiters of other colonial agencies for re-registration; provided that the emigrants consent to the transfer, after being given to understand that, if unwilling to be transferred, they are entitled at their option to be discharged, or to be returned to the districts of registration.

21. Emigrants registered on behalf of any agency, but not required owing to recruiting operations having been closed for the time being or other cause, may be transferred to the recruiters of other colonial agencies for re-registration; provided that the emigrants consent to the transfer, after being given to understand that, if unwilling to be transferred, they are entitled at their option to be discharged, or to be returned to the districts of registration.

22. If any emigrant be transferred in the district of original registration, such transfer shall be entered in the column for Remarks against the name of such emigrant. If any emigrant be transferred elsewhere than in the district of original registration, the particulars of such transfer shall be forwarded by the officer finally registering such emigrant to the officer who originally registered such emigrant through intermediate registering officers, if any.

22. If any emigrant be transferred in the district of original registration, such transfer shall be entered in the column for Remarks against the name of such emigrant. If any emigrant be transferred elsewhere than in the district of original registration, the particulars of such transfer shall be forwarded by the officer finally registering such emigrant to the officer who originally registered such emigrant through intermediate registering officers, if any.

23. Clerks in charge of registration work may receive remuneration at rates fixed by the local Government.

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Section IV.—Agreements.

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24. After the register has been filled up and signed, the agreement forms shall be filled up and signed, in triplicate, under section 35.

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25. The agreement form shall be filled up with as much care, as regards accuracy of spelling and legibility of writing, as the original register.

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26. The agreement for execution by intending emigrants shall be in Form No. 5, and the requisite supply of these forms shall be provided by Emigration Agents, when emigrants are taken before registering officers for registration and for the execution of their agreements. The forms shall be printed correctly and clearly, and on substantial paper; and registering officers shall refuse to fill up forms which do not accord with these conditions.

26. The agreement for execution by intending emigrants shall be in Form No. 5, and the requisite supply of these forms shall be provided by Emigration Agents, when emigrants are taken before registering officers for registration and for the execution of their agreements. The forms shall be printed correctly and clearly, and on substantial paper; and registering officers shall refuse to fill up forms which do not accord with these conditions.

Supply of forms of agreement.

